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Miscellaneous News.

CATTLE DISEASE IN WASHINGTON COUNTY.—From the Washington *Examiner* we learn that the disease which has been so disastrous to cattle in the Eastern States has broken out among the sheep of Mr. James Morrison, of Chartiers township, and carried off a large number. On Thursday he lost about forty, and others were in a dying condition when he left home on Friday. He exhibited a small quantity of a gravelly sort of a substance taken from the stomach of one of the dead sheep, and submitted it to several physicians for anayzation; but, after a thorough examination, nothing could be made out of it. He states that the disease is very similar to the cholera in its operations, carrying off the sheep in a short time after being attacked. It behooves our farmers to be on their guard, and take every precaution to prevent the spread of the malady.

A SINGULAR PHENOMENON.—A gentleman residing in Allegheny township, Cambria county, gives the particulars of a most remarkable instance of transmutation, for the truth of which he vouches. A hen, belonging to a Mr. Waggoner, after having raised fine broods of chickens for three successive years, (furnishing the eggs herself,) quit the business entirely this spring, began to crow over her independence, instead of cackling over her new laid eggs, and finally became a *rooster*, bossing round the barn yard with a most supercilious air! This is a most encouraging case for strong-minded women.—Let the Bloomer dress give way to the—(we won't mention ems)—and who knows but by whistling, tree-climbing, and occasionally chasing turkeys through long grass, they may eventually develop a beard, and attain the long sighed for and much coveted goal of "woman's rights."

☞Mrs. Anna Jenkins, a widow lady, living in Deerfield, Mass., was one hundred and one years old last January. She has been the mother of four children, and the last, a son, died in 1859, aged sixty-seven years.—For over eighty years she had kept one hundred silver dollars by her side, which she could not be persuaded to part with on any account, keeping them, as she says, to pay her funeral expenses. Each night she places them under pillow, and always carries them in her pocket when she leaves the house. If this money had been put at compound interest, it would have produced over twelve thousand dollars. The follies, fashions and silly habits of this degenerate age, she talks upon freely and fluently.

A DANGEROUS PLAYTHING.—A little daughter of Mr. McDaniels, in Mason county, Va., three years old, a few mornings since, ran into the yard of the house highly delighted with a pretty plaything it had found, and was taking it to show to her mother. The mother was astonished to find it a large copper-head snake! The child had one hand just below the neck, and the forked tongue of the poisonous creature was projecting from its mouth in a very venomous manner. The mother was almost frightened to death, and our informant says she has not got over it yet. A member of the family immediately ran to the child, and, after some difficulty, succeeded in rescuing it from its perilous situation without being bitten.

☞Dr. E. Y. ROBBINS, of New York, is death on corsets, because corsets are death to women. Say that in the year 1859, 10,195 females died of the consumption to 5,640 males. Difference owing mainly to tight lacing. Declares that it has been proved that even a man inhales in a given time 50 inches more of air when he is undressed than after he has got his toggery on. Powerful inference against the safety of constricting the waist. Says an English woman is in the prime of her attractions at the age of 35, while an American lady has usually begun to fade just ten years younger. That's so. Reason—English women take air and exercise; American ditto takes *airs* and no exercise.

☞The following from the *Juniata True Democrat*, published at Mifflintown, Juniata county, takes down everything in the baby line we ever witnessed:

"Fayette township, in this county, can boast of the biggest boy, perhaps, for his years, of any district this side of sundown. His name is Lauver, and is aged 2 years, 5 months and 9 days, and weighs *one hundred and ten pounds!* He is in perfect health, and if he is a mirth-provoking *little* fellow, the adage 'Laugh and grow fat,' will hold good in his case. He is quite intelligent and smart. His parents are not more than ordinary in stature. Swell thy magnificent proportions, youngster.

BLAIR COUNTY NOMINATIONS.—A county convention of the People's party was held at Hollidaysburg on Tuesday, the 12th inst., when the following nominations were unanimously made:

Assembly—James Roller.
Judges—Samuel Dean, Adam Mosses.
Treasurer—John M'Keage.
County Commissioner—Geo. Koons.
Poor Director—Wm. Caldwell.
District Attorney—B. L. Hewitt.
Auditor—Robert Messinger.

A resolution was adopted nominating Hon. S. S. Blair for re-election to Congress, and authorizing him to appoint Conferees.

☞The law in regard to the return of uncalled for letters in the Post Office is as follows: When any person shall endorse on any letter his or her name and place of residence, as writer thereof, the same, after remaining uncalled for at the office to which it is directed thirty days, or the time the writer may direct, shall be returned by mail to said writer; and no such letters shall be advertised, nor shall the same be treated as dead letters, until so returned to the Post Office of the writer and there remain uncalled for one quarter."

The Globe.

WILLIAM LEWIS, —PERSEVERE.— Editor and Proprietor.

VOL. XVI. HUNTINGDON, PA., JUNE 27, 1860. NO. 1.

CURE FOR CANCER.—Mr. Thomas Anderton gives the following recipe for cancer, which, he says, has been of great service in several cases: "Boil fine Turkey figs in new milk, which they will thicken; when they are tender, split and apply them as warm as they can be borne to the part affected, whether broken or not; the part must be washed every time the poultice is changed with some of the milk; use a poultice night and morning, and at least once during the day, and drink a quarter of a pint of the milk the figs are boiled in twice in twenty-four hours. If the stomach will bear it this must be persevered in three or four months at least. A man aged 105 was cured about six years before his death, with only six pounds of figs. The cancer which began at the corner of his mouth, had eaten through his jaw, cheek, and half way down his throat; yet he was so perfectly cured as never to show any tendency to return. Should it ever do so, the figs should be applied. The first application gives a great deal of pain, but afterwards each dressing gives relief. A woman cured by this remedy had been afflicted ten years; her breast bled excessively; ten pounds cured her."

INCIDENTS OF THE TORNADO.—The Davenport (Iowa) *Gazettte*, relating some of the remarkable incidents of the late tornado, has the following:

"A little girl three years old, was found in a slough in the northwestern part of this county, this side of the Waubsey, near Mrs. Brandon's residence, and probably a couple of miles from the track of the tornado. She was seen to fall, and was found with her head buried in the mud. When taken out she was found to be alive. She was taken care of, and is now apparently well, excepting that she is not altogther sensible. She cannot tell anything about herself and is utterly unknown. From Rogers' Settlement, in Clinton county, a child four years old was carried a distance of two miles and killed."

NEW SYSTEM OF CHECKS ON RAILRAAD TICKETS.—A new system of tickets has been adopted upon the Eastern Railroad, which is designed to facilitate the settlement of accounts with the several station agents. Every ticket is numbered, commencing at "0" and going up to "1,000,000," and then commencing at "0 A" and increasing again. By this arrangement the number of tickets sold from any given station may be ascertained at any moment, without reckoning. The last ticket sold denotes the number. The tickets of each station are numbered separately. They are printed at Buffalo, by some peculiar process, said not to be known anywhere else.

☞The Fort Madison *Plaindealer*, of the 28th, reports a somewhat extraordinary case of blasphemy and sudden death that occurred near Farmington, Van Buren county, a few days previous. A farmer living there, while talking to a neighbor, about the dry weather, began an outburst of the most terrible blasphemy, using the vilest epethets toward the Almighty and the Saviour, because he did not send rain. The man was going on in frightful language, when all at once his jaws became paralyzed, his tongue became powerless, his voice ceased and he fell on the earth a corpse.

THE SAW-LOG CANDIDATE.—As an offset to Abraham Lincoln's rail-splitting feats, the Decatur (Ill.,) *Magnet* exhumes the following saw-log:

"We have recently seen a saw-log cut thirty years and three months since by Stephen A. Douglas, when he attended a saw-mill nights and Saturdays and taught school the balance of the time. The log was somewhat decayed, yet the heart was sound, and from it we obtained a beautiful cane. The remainder of the log will be sent to Baltimore for inspection by the Southern delegates.

☞Brigham Young, the husband of forty wives, and the grand fluctus of the Latter Day Saints, is said to have been sojourning in Philadelphia, for two weeks past. He is attended by Dr. Bernheisel and other dignitaries of the Church. His object in the visit was to contract for and superintend the preparation of an extensive paper mill which was made there. He had endeavored to remain *in cog*, and, in order to do so, kept away from the large hotels and lodged with a gentleman who had embraced Mormon principles.

A CHILD MARRIAGE AND ITS CONSEQENCES.—Last week, we chronicled the decease of Mrs. Case of this village, "aged sixteen years, six months, and ten days." Mrs. Case so early called from life to death, was married about three years ago, and left three children to mourn a mother's loss—a sad commentary on the error of such early marriages. Let parents beware, and the girls take warning. —*Wantona (Wis.) Argus.*

A TERRIBLE WARNING.—As a terrible warning to Sabbath-breakers, we clip the following item from the *Iowa Valley Democrat*:

"After the tornado, had passed through Camanche, four men were found in the ruins of one house, dead and mangled, with the cards with which they had been playing, still grasped in their hands."

WILD CHILD IN THE WOODS.—The inhabitants of Carroll county, Ohio, are very much excited by a male child, from seven to ten years old, that has been seen several times in the woods, but as yet has not been taken.—It has approached children quietly, but flees from the approach of a man or woman. The place has been found where it had slept the preceding night and had eaten a frog.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION.—The real cause of the cattle disease is thus described by a Boston medical man:—"Infiltration into and thickening of the interlobular tissue, and exudation into the bronchial vessels and air-cells." This is as "clear as mud," and our readers will of course thank us for the valuable information.

☞The 18th of June, the day the Democratic National Convention assembled at Baltimore, was the anniversary of the declaration of the war of 1812.

Democratic National Convention,

At Front Street Theatre, BALTIMORE.

The Great Throng—The Gathering in the Theatre—Proceedings, &c. &c.

The city was astir at an early hour this morning, in view of the reassembling at 10 o'clock A. M., of the Democratic National Convention, which adjourned over from Charleston, to select candidates for President and Vice President of the United States.

The throng of strangers previously arrived here was considerably increased this morning by arrivals of crowded trains from Washington, Philadelphia, New York and the West.

The prominent streets before nine o'clock presented an animated scene. Our great thoroughfare, Baltimore street, was crowded with citizens and strangers.

Long before the hour designated for the assembling of the Convention crowds commenced gathering in the vicinity of the Front Street Theatre, and among those early in attendance was a large number of ladies, anxious to witness the deliberations of the Convention.

A large American flag was extended across the street inscribed "we will support the nominee."

The gate at the north side of the theatre was for the entrance of the delegates only, while the ladies, who occupied the dress circle, and those who were so fortunate as to obtain tickets for admission to the galleries passed through the front doors.

The lower tier or dress circle was reserved exclusively for ladies, who were admitted without tickets. No person, however, was admitted to the floor of the Convention except delegates and their alternates, numbering, in all, six hundred and six members, and the representatives of the press, including editors and reporters, to the number of nearly 600.

The house began to fill up before 10 o'clock, the delegates occupying the floor; a number of ladies and gentlemen the dress circle and private boxes, and gentlemen the upper tiers of boxes, none of whom, however, were admitted without tickets, which had previously been furnished to members of the several delegations, the State Central Committee and the Democratic Convention, by whom they were distributed as they deemed best.

A large force of police were posted in front of the House to keep the side-walks and entrance clear, and a number of pages, together with the committees of arrangement, added to the facilities of the press and others.

FIRST DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

The convention was called to order at 10 minutes past 11 o'clock, by the president, the Hon. Caleb Cushing, who occupied an elevated platform, on which was also seated the vice-presidents of the body.

Mr. Cushing remarked that the standing hour of 10 o'clock had already passed, but as there was a misunderstanding among gentlemen, some thinking the hour was 12 o'clock noon, and, therefore, the roll would be called to ascertain who were present, prior to calling the convention to order for the transaction of business.

Several States being absent, the call was suspended.

There was some discussion relative to the distribution of tickets.

The absent delegations were called and responded.

The president then called the convention to order to hear prayer.

An impressive prayer was then offered by the Rev. Dr. McCron, of this city. He implored a cessation of all sectional discord, and that the element of eternal peace might pass from hand to hand perpetually; and that the result might redound to our honor and the welfare of the land we love.

Mr. Cushing then addressed the convention—congratulating the members on being assembled here to transact business of great importance to the democratic party. Prior to the adjournment at Charleston, the adoption of the platform and the nomination of candidates were the cardinal subjects before the convention.

Mr. Cushing referred to the action of the Charleston Convention in framing the platform, and stated the motions pending when the Convention adjourned at Charleston.

[The resolution of adjournment from Charleston to Baltimore to-day, was read by the secretary, which requests the democratic party to fill the vacancies in their respective delegations prior to the re-assembling here.]

Mr. Cushing continuing, said, the scope and intention of that resolution were for the convention itself to determine. The president had since received credentials of delegations with no one contesting.

In Georgia, Louisiana, Alabama and Delaware, there were contests and competing delegations, and the chair had been called upon to say whether he had the power to determine the right of delegates to seats; but believing he had no power he had referred the whole subject to the convention. In conclusion he begged leave to add that they had assembled at a time when the enemy of the democratic party—when the enemies of the constitution are in the field with their selected leaders, and are advancing to the combat with the constitutional party of the United States. Upon this convention, as the guardians of the constitution it depended whether the issue should be victory or defeat.

He exhorted them to feel that they came here to-day not merely to gain personal and party triumphs, but to exercise a solemn duty in the crisis of affairs such as has never before befallen the United States.

The Convention was now in order for the transaction of business.

Mr. Howard of Tenn., moved that the sergeant-at-arms be directed to issue tickets to the delegates of the convention, as originally constituted at Charleston. [Applause.]

Mr. Kavanaugh, of Minnesota, moved to lay the motion on the table, called the previous question, and demanded a vote by States.—[Applause in the lobby.]

Mr. Russell, of Va., wished to know upon what ground the gentleman had decided who were entitled to be delegates here?

The President responded, on leave being given by the convention; that the chair undertook to decide nothing—that he only acted from the roll, as if the convention had been in session yesterday. The chair could not enter into an inquiry relative to new commissions unless he held a hearing of delegations and facts, of which he had no more power than any other delegate to the convention.

It is the chair's duty to preserve order in the convention, and act strictly up to the rules of the House of Representatives, which governed the convention. The chair did not assume any right to decide any contests about delegations—the right of any gentleman to a seat devolved upon the convention. And he now made this a privileged question, so that the convention should decide this question at once as to who were entitled to seats.

Mr. Church, of New York, offered an amendment, which was for information, referring all the credentials to the committee to decide, with the proviso that all delegates be pledged to support the nominee of the convention. [Loud applause in the galleries.]

Mr. Kavanaugh withdrew his original motion, and called the previous question on Mr. Church's motion.

The chair said the galleries were engaged in tumultuous disorder, and he desired to know if the convention intended to carry on its business in the presence of such uproar.

Loud cries of "No!" "No!"

Mr. Atkins, of Tennessee, said the persons in the galleries were admitted to seats by complimentary tickets, and he thought if gentlemen on the floor would set an example, and also keep order, they could get along.

Mr. Richardson, of Ill., understood that the Chair was armed with power to preserve order in the galleries and on the floor. He hoped that order would be preserved.

Mr. Saulsbury, of Del., arose to a privileged question, that the gentleman had no right to annex a condition to the admission of delegates on this floor.

Objection was made to Mr. Saulsbury's proceeding.

Mr. Phillips, of Pa., said the resolution of the gentleman from New York was not before the convention—that the motion was only read for information, and the gentleman from Minnesota, Mr. Kavanaugh, had no right to accept the amendment.

The President thought the point of order rightfully taken.

Mr. Clark, of Missouri, urged that the question was properly now on the amendment of Mr. Church, and then on the motion of Mr. Howard.

The President re-stated the question as pending, and again ruled that the point of order was well taken.

Mr. Church, of New York, and others discussed the question.

Mr. John Cochrane, of New York, raised to a point order, and proceeded to comment on the rulling of the Chair.

The President asked what was the point of order?

After further colloquy, Mr. Church, of N. Y., moved his resolution be read for information, as a substitue for the resolution of Mr. Howard, of Tenn.

Mr. Kavanaugh withdrew his motion for the previous question.

Mr. Church then offered his motion as an amendment to Mr. Howard's motion, and called the previous question.

Mr. Avery, of N. C., demanded a division of the question.

Mr. Montgomery, of Pa., said the question could not be divided at this time.

The Chair acceded to Mr. Montgomery's suggestion.

Mr. Russell, of Va., wished fair play in this convention.

The President said the gentleman was out of order.

Mr. Russell said if their silence was constained he begged gentlemen to remember that Virginia was overlooked.

The President then put the question on seconding the previous question, and it was seconded.

The following is Mr. Church's motion for Mr. Howard's motion:

MR. CHURCH'S RESOLUTION.

Resolved, That the credentials of all persons claiming seats in this convention, made vacant by the secession of delegates at Charleston, be referred to the committeee on credentials, and said committee are hereby instructed as soon as practicable to examine the same and report the names of persons entiled to such seats, with this distinct understanding, however, that every person occupying a seat in this convention is bound in honor and good faith to abide by the action of this convention, and support its nominee.

Mr. Saulsbury moved the convention adjourn till four o'clock.

Mr. Sanders, of Iowa, asked that the motion be withdrawn for one moment, on condition that he renew it.

Mr. Saulsbury acquiesced.

Members now contended that the previous question was in order.

Mr. Sanders being cut off from making his remarks, renewed the motion to adjourn till 4 o'clock.

The question being taken by States, the motion to adjourn (at 1 o'clock) till 4 o'clock was lost by ayes 73½, nays 178½.

There was considerable discussion between the delegates from Minnesota, relative to the right of the majority of the convention to cast the vote of an absent delegate. Finally the majority was permitted to cast the vote on adjournment, reserving the question for future determination.

The delegates who seceded at Charleston, were not called in voting, and Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi, and Texas were ignored.

The question recurring on sustaining the previous question, it was not sustained, by yeas 107½, nays 140½.

The New York delegation asked and had leave to retire for consultation prior to voting. They voted "no."

The following is the vote by States, and the convention refused to sustain the previous question on Mr. Church's resolution:

Ayes—Maine 6, New Hampshire 5, Vermont 4½, Massachusetts 4, Connecticut 3½, New Jersey 2½, Pennsylvania 9½, Maryland 2, Missouri 2½, Tennessee 3, Kentucky 1½, Ohio 23, Indiana 13, Illinois 11, Michigan 6, Wisconsin 5, Iowa 4, Minnesota 2½—107½.

Nays—Maine 2, Vermont ½, Massachusetts 8½, Rhode Island 4, Connecticut 2, N. York 35, New Jersey 4½, Pennsylvania 16½, Delaware 2, Maryland 6, Virginia 15, North Carolina 10, Arkansas 1, Missouri 6½, Tennessee 9, Kentucky 10½, Minnesota 1½, California 4, Oregon 3—140½.

Mr. Gilmer, of Pa., offered as an amendment to the amendment of Mr. Church, pending, the following resolution:

Resolved, That the President of this convention be directed to issue tickets of admission to seats in the convention to the delegates from the States of Texas, Florida, Mississippi and Arkansas, in which States there are contesting delegations.

Mr. Randall, of Pa., moved that there be a recess till 4 o'clock.

Mr. Spinola, of New York, moved as an amendment that the convention adjourn without limit.

Mr. Randall, (inquiringly,) "sine die?"

Mr. Spinola—No, no, till 10 o'clock tomorrow morning.

Mr. Randall accepted the amendment.

The question being put on adjournment, the convention, at 2 o'clock, refused to adjourn by ayes 35, nays 216—New York voting 35 votes "no."

On motion of Mr. Phillips, of Pa., the convention took a recess till 5 o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The convention assembled and was called to order at 5¼ o'clock.

The President stated that he had credentials presented to him from delegations claiming seats from Delaware, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisianna, Texas and Arkansas, and also a paper relative to the seats of the Mississippi delegation, and a paper from Mr. Chaffee claiming a seat from Massachusetts. He deemed it due to make this statement to the convention.

The amenemdnt of Mr. Gilmer of Pa., was read, with an addenda, to refer the credentials of those States in which there are contestants, to a committee on credentials, to examine and report thereon.

Mr. Richardson, of Ill., arose to a question of order—that the resolution or amendment of Mr. Gilmer, had been changed, and he called for the reading of the amendment as originally offered.

The amendment as offered in the morning was then read by the secretary.

Mr. Bradley of Arkansas, arose and said he contested the seats from Arkansas.

Mr. Steuart, of Michigan, thought the gentleman from Pennsylvania had the right to modify his amendment in open convention, but not in the way it had been done.

Gilmer for the purpose of arranging difficulties, withdrew his amendment, and asked leave to offer another, embodying the original resolution with the addenda above referred to, as follows:

Resolved, That the President of this convention be authorized to issue tickets of admission to seats in the convention to the delegates from the States of Arkansas, Texas, Florida and Mississippi, in which States there are no contested delegations; and that in these States, to wit: Delaware, Georgia, Alabama and Louisianna, where there are contesting delegations, a committee on credentials shall be appointed by the several delegations to report upon said States.

Clarke, of Missouri, asked to have a resolution read for information, resolving that the citizens of the United States have an equal right to settle with their property in the several States, recognizing the Dred Scott decision of the Supreme Court, &c.

Josiah Randall, of Pennsylvania, opposed the amendment of Church, of New York.—He denied the right of the convention to interpose any such conditions of membership to the convention on the seven seceding State delegations. There was no justice in interposing such objections to their admission; he denied the right and power to do so. He invoked the convention not to enforce such a qualification—a qualification no honorable man would ever submit to. He asked them to halt on the ground of justice and policy.

They knew the delegates from the Southern States would give no such pledge.—[Hisses and applause, especially in the gallery.]

Jno. B. Hoge, of Virgina, wished to know if when an honorable gentleman was on the floor, he was thus to be cowardly insulted by hisses from the gallery. He hoped that the galleries would be cleared.

The President said that if such disorder again occurred, he would order the galleries cleared of every intruder.

Samuels, of Iowa, said it was applause which induced the hisses.

The President reminded Samuels that it was applause this morning—it was hisses just now. He repeated that if the disorder was repeated he would order the galleries cleared.

Randall resumed, and urged that there was no power to fix a penalty on the Southern members for differing with the majority of that body and expressing their opinion in private. He invoked the delegates from the Empire State not to take a step which must end in the dismembering of this convention, and perhaps of this Union. He appealed to their common ties of interest. Would any man in this body by his vote jeopard the dismembering of this body? He went for the Union of the North and the South, and no divorce—what God has joined together must not be severed.

Mr. Richardson, of Illinois, opposed the adoption of Mr. Gilmer's resolution. A delegation from Florida, who was at Richmond, had said if this convention extended the olive branch to them they would come here. He did not want to sit here side by side with delegates bound to nothing, whilst he was bound to everything. He wanted the convention to decide who were delegates here—whether they were accredited here according to the usage of the democratic party in the several States.

The democratic party was committed to the doctrine of being heard in every case where there has been a contest.

Mr. John Cochrane, of N. Y., said they stood here on accasion of more gravity and importance to the party than for many years. Not only to determine whether the affairs of the country shall be submitted to the hands of the republican party, but whether the union of the country shall itself be preserved.

The question to be determined now was whether there was any excuse or justification for a secession from a national convention; and whether they shall invite the occupants of those empty seats back, and declare a return of amity and peace. The efforts of the New York delegation would be as they had always been, concentrated for the good of the party. There was much that could be said in the way of conciliation.

The resolution of Clarke, of Missouri, was read for information.

Resolved, That the citizens of the several States of the Union have an equal right to settle and remain in the territories of the United States, and to hold therein, unmolested by any legislation whatever, their slave and other property; and that this Convention recognize the opinion of the Supreme Court of the United States in the Dred Scott case as a true exposition of the constitution in regard to the rights of the citizens of the several States in the territories of the United States upon all subjects concerning which it treats; that the members of this Convention pledge themselves and require all others who may be admitted as delegates to make the same pledge, to support the democratic candidates fairly and in good faith nominated by this Convention, according to the usages of the national democratic party.

Russell, of Va., hoped their action was to be harmonious and for the welfare of the party. He had seen feeling exhibited here which gave him apprehensions. The delegation from Virginia was here for the purpose of harmonizing the Democratic party.

They had seen them adopt a rule which they believed contrary to the usage of the democratic party, yet they came from Charleston here, and they overlooked the voting down of the platform of the South deemed just to them. They were willing to trust the North, and at the same time were determined to stick to the democracy of the South. They meant to see there should be fair play toward the democracy of the South, and they had seen today there was a desire to give the South fair play.

There were States here named in the resolution pending which were without a contest, and it is the right of the democracy that they shall be admitted. They should be admitted on the President's ticket, and if found out afterwards not to be entitled to seats they could be turned out. As to the proposition to bind them—why he supposed they were all here bound by the honor of gentlemen. If they were not they had better scatter and go home.

Montgomery, of Pa., said no man is a democrat who comes into a convention of the party and refuses to be bound by the decision of that convention. If his colleague would not be bound by such rule he should not stay here.

There was loud applause in the galleries.

The chair said the proceedings of the Convention had again been interrupted, and he asked if the conventton would have the galleries cleared.

Cries of "oh no"—"the hisses were on the floor" "and in the galleries," &c.

B. T. Johnson, of Maryland, hoped for the credit of Maryland that the galleries would be cleared.

Wm. S. Gittings, of Md., hoped the galleries would not be cleared.

There was much confusion, and repeated applause.

Saulsbury, of Del., called Mr. Gittings to order.

The chair ruled Gittings out of order.

Montgomery proceeded, and said the delegates from the Southern States went out of their own accord, with the protest. They went out and sat side by side with them at Charleston, and proceeded to take steps to nominate candidates. The convention adjourned to Baltimore, and the seceders adjourned to Richmond, and they are here now, with their convention adjourned over, to hold that convention over them in terror if their demands are not acceded to. They had told the States from which delegates had seceded to fill up their delegations, and they have done so, and sent delegations here. If they vote for this resolution of Gilmer, they deny the right of the delegates from Arkansas to make a contest. Was a man who resigned his place entitled to it again? They were members now of a hostile force. He favored blinding those delegates, when they are again admitted to this floor, that they shall be bound to abide by the action of this convention.—He asked that they should adhere to the precedents of the past.

Ewing, of Tennessee, asked the convention what it meant. Had they no enemy in front? Had they any States to spare? They were met by an enemy who had advanced till the field was almost lost. He hoped the democratic party would unite—present an undivided front, and fight the republican party.—There was no contest in Mississippi, Texas and Florida, and was there any one here to dispute the claims of the delegates from Arkansas?

A member said Arkansas was contested.

Saulsbury raised the point of order that it was not competent to apply any tests to the delegates of the seceeding States which are not applied to the whole body.

The President ruled that the point of order could not be raised at this time.

Mr. Ewing, resuming, said, if there was a contest from Arkansas, why keep out the delegates from Mississippi, Texas and Florida? Why did they not want to conciliate—to harmonize all they can? The gentleman from Pennsylvania (Montgomery) was wrong in the views he had taken. The speaker was opposed to secession. These gentlemen were induced to believe that there would be concession here, and why should there not be? They should not ask any gentleman to do what he is not in honor bound to do.

The President had a paper read, presented to him, which stated that the delegations from Arkansas had compromised and were willing to enter the convention as one delegation. It was signed by all the members of the two delegations.

Mr. Claiborne, of Arkansas, said there was another paper sent by Gen. Rusk, of Arkansas to the president of the convention.

The President replied that he had not received it.

Mr. Loring, of Mass., said he was detained from Charleston by affliction in his family. When he was elected a delegate he thought he was sent to a national convention. He saw a portion of his party driven from that convention. And now had this convention any power to accept the resignations of those delegates who went out at Charleston? When he saw those delegates here standing at the door again he felt it was a duty to open their arms and take them in. Those delegates need no re-accrediting, and he begged this convention to cordially give them their seats. What was the nomination worth without

those States? Don't throw obstacles in the way of re-admitting those delegates. Whenever he cast his vote, it would be to open the doors and let their brethren in. [Applause.] When he heard about binding the hands of those men when they came in, he asked the delegates here were they willing to have their hands bound. [Cries of "yes," yes."]

Richard Merrick, of Ill., said that those delegates who had retired at Charleston had blotted their names forever from this convention. He urged that all the delegations from the seceding States should go to the committee, whether they were contested or not, and that committee should report whether they are entitled to seats here. If they must have a war between the Union and disunion democracy, why let it come.

Samuels, of Iowa, inquired whether there was any paper here accrediting delegates from Florida? He understood that they did not ask for admission.

The president replied that there had been handed to him a published newspaper report of the proceedings of the Florida convention.

A member remarked that that was the old report.

Mr. King, of Missouri, was opposed to receiving these gentlemen here with roaming commissions, to come here and elsewhere.—He did not think these gentlemen ought to have seats here again, even after their claims were investigated. Mississippi had reaccredited her delegates, and their credentials should be sent to the committee, and if all right he would vote to let them in. The delegates who had gone to Richmond and had come here asking admission, had only come here for mischief, and he would never vote to to let them come in here. Florida was not accredited to come here, and yet gentlemen were willing to let them in. South Carolina was the only State among the seceders which had preserved its dignity. It has been charged on the streets that this was a bogus convention—that they were functus officio. They had taken high legal authority at Washington, it was stated—the Attorney General, he supposed—and had decided that this was a bogus convention.

West, of Conn., contended that the democracy of Connecticut were loyal to the Union. They came here in good faith, and if they were voted down, would go home and hurrah for the candidate of the convention. It had been charged that the southern seceders were driven from this Convention, and he asked how driven? Was the majority to bow down to the minority, and give them such a platform as they did not ask four years ago?—The North asked nothing but what was right, and they would submit to nothing that was wrong.

Col. Hunter, of Missouri, had sat in this convention for eleven days, and had kept silence, but the extraordinary speech of his colleague from Missouri (Mr. King) forced him to speak. That gentleman had said he would not vote to let these southern delegates in.—How did he expect to elect a candidate? And how long was it since he had given his last democratic vote? He had violated his instructions. When the speaker heard the gentleman from Massachusetts, (Mr. Long,) he felt glad, for without concession they never could succeed. There were five hundred as good men in the country as Mr. Douglas, and if Mr. Douglas was dead they would not have this trouble.

Douglas is doing here just what Benton did in Missouri. Col. Benton divided the party there, and they were in the minority there till the old man died. He was an anti-Douglas man and came here such, but they passed resolutions in their State convention to abide by the result, and he would do so. But pass resolutions or instruction on him here and he would resign and go home. They were here fighting among themselves like cats and dogs, when they had an enemy fighting right up in front of them. He believed that when the Democratic party was dismembered, there would be disunion among the States, therefore he urged conciliation and harmony.

Avery, of N. C., said speeches made here to-day by the gentlemen from Pennsylvania and Illinois were not the speeches to elect their candidate. He came here with his delegation to stand by the candidate of the convention—a convention composed of all the sovereign States. But he saw Southern Democratic States excluded from the convention. They came here representing the regular organized Democracy of their States and were entitled to admission. The speaker opposed any test as a condition of admission to the convention. The North were here in the majority, and opposed the admission of Southern delegates so that they might have them at their mercy.

Atkins, of Tennesssee, said the Democracy of his State needed no pledges, asked no tests. He trusted the majority of the convention for the country's sake—for the sake of principles—for the sake of the past—for God's sake, would harmonize—harmonize! He concluded by demanding the previous question.

Moffit, of Virginia, moved that the convention adjourn, which was lost.

The question recurred on seconding the previous question.

Another motion to adjourn was lost.—There was a great deal of confusion on the floor, members standing and talking.

The demand for the previous question was seconded by yeas 233, nays 18¼.

The convention then, at nine o'clock, adjourned till 10 o'clock to-morrow (Tuesday) morning.

SECOND DAY.

Long before the hour of meeting the crowd began to assemble on Front street, and in the vicinity. A detachment of police was on hand and kept the passage ways and sidewalk unobstructed. The galleries, when the doors were opened, rapidly filled up, and a number of ladies occupied the dress circle.

The Convention was called to order by the Hon. Caleb Cushing, the President, at 10.30 o'clock.

Prayer was offered by the Rev. Dr. Fuller, of Baltimore.

The pending question was, would the house order the main question to be put?

Church, of New York—Mr. President, I desire to ask the unanimous consent of this convention, for the purpose of making a proposition calculated to harmonize all questions now pending before the convention.

The President.—Is it the will of the convention that Mr. Church should proceed?

Cries of "go on," "go on."

The President.—The gentleman from New York will proceed.

Church.—Upon consultation with the gentleman (Mr. Gilmore) who moved that amendment to my amendment, we have agreed, if it meets the approbation of this convention, for the purpose of harmonizing the action of this convention, to an arrangement alike honorable to both sides, and which, if carried out, will terminate the controversy as to pending questions. The proposition which has been made and accepted is simply this: The gentleman from Pennsylvania (Gilmore) is to withdraw his amendment to my amendment, and then I am to withdraw the latter part of my resolutions, leaving only a simple resolution of reference to the committee on credentials. [Applause.]

Mr. President, I now ask the unanimous consent of the convention for the purpose of carrying out that proposition. [Cries of agreed agreed.]

The President.—The Chair will suggest to the gentleman from New York, and to the convention, that as there has been a second to the demand for the previous question, the object which he proposes can only be reached either by putting the vote from the main question and rejecting it, or else by unanimous consent or otherwise dispensing with the rules. The Chair will understand that the convention determine by unanimous consent that the proposition to be made by the gentleman from New York may be introduced, notwithstanding the orders of the House. The gentleman will proceed.

Gilmore.—For the purpose of carrying out the arrangement which is made, I beg leave to withdraw the amendment made to the amendment of the gentlemen from New York, (Mr. Church.)

Church.—For the purpose of perfecting that arrangement I will modify the resolution which I offered by withdrawing the latter part of reference to the committee on credentials.

[Cries of "read it."]

The President.—The Chair will report the resolution as it now stands, amended by the mover, with the consent of the Convention.

The resolution as amended was then read as follows:

Resolved, That the credentials of all persons claiming seats in the convention, made vacant by the secession of delegates at Charleston, be referred to the committee on credentials; and said committee is hereby instructed, as soon as practicable, to examine the same, and report the names of persons entitled to such seats.

It was received with applause.

Phillips, of Pennsylvania, moved that when the convention adjourn it be till 5 o'clock P. M.

Stuart, of Michigan.—According to my understanding, there can be no business that ought to occupy the attention of the convention this evening. The committee on credentials will not be able to report until to-morrow. Therefore, I move that the convention do now adjourn.

The President.—The Chair begs leave before putting the question to lay before the convention a communication from Mr. Krum, the chairman of the committee on credentials.

A Voice.—That is altogether a different question.

The communication was then read by the secretary, as follows:

Hon. Caleb Cushing. Pres't, &c.,

My Dear Sir.—I am instructed by the committee upon credentials, to say that they will be unable to report at the afternoon session of this day, and beg permission of the convention to continue in session during the sitting of the convention.

Very respectfully,
John M. Krum, Chairman.

June 19th, 1860.

There being no objection, the President stated that the permission desired would be granted.

Stuart, of Michigan, moved that the convention adjourn.

The motion to adjourn was then carried, and the convention accordingly adjourned till 10 o'clock A. M., to-morrow.

THIRD DAY.

Baltimore, June 20.—The theatre was densely packed this morning, the boxes being filled with ladies, and the upper tiers crowded.

The Convention was called to order shortly after 10 o'clock, and a prayer delivered by the Rev. Mr. Bowen.

Mr. Ludlow asked if there was any information in the possession of the Convention as to the possible time at which the Committee on Credentials would be prepared to report.

The President said not a present.

Ludlow moved to dispense with the reading of the minutes. Agreed to.

The President presented a letter from the Florida delegation correcting what appeared to be an erroneous impression on the part of the convention.

The letter stated that no proceedings of the Florida convention had been officially communicated to the President, as the Florida delegates were not accredited to this convention, but a large discretion was left with the delegates, and they had come here anxious to return to the convention, if they saw any chance of doing so with honor, as they desired to re-unite the Democracy on the basis of the majority platform at Charleston.—They had as yet seen nothing to warrant their return to the convention.

The President explained that he had not intended in making his statement to be understood as saying that any official application had been made to him by the Florida delegates.

Ludlow said that he had received official information that the committee on credentials would not be prepared to report till 5 o'clock. He moved a recess till that hour.

The convention then adjourned till five o'clock P. M.

Baltimore, June 20, noon.—It is now certain that there will be a break in the convention, on the admission of the Douglas delegates from Louisianna.

The following are said to be pledged to go out: twenty-two delegates from Virginia; two from North Carolina; three from Tennessee; ten from Pennsylvania, under Senator Bigler's lead; eight from Massachusetts, including the President, and ten from New York.

There will probably be no secession from Kentucky or Maryland.

EVENING SESSION.

Baltimore, June 20.—The Convention met at 5 o'clock this evening, and immediately adjourned till to-morrow morning, the committee on credentials not being prepared to report.

Avery, of North Carolina, Saulsbury, of Delaware, and other Southern delegates, waited on Dean Richmond, Chairman of the New York delegation, to day, with a proposition to admit all the seceding delegations, with the understanding that no candidate shall be nominated who was voted for at the Charleston session. This would exclude Douglas, Hunter, Dickinson, Lane, and Guthrie. It is not considered probable that the prosition will be accepted.

There is no foundation for the report that the Douglas delegates have made any threats of withdrawal from the convention under any circumstances.

It is rumored that the delay in the report of the committee is designed to embarrass the seceding delegations, who have to meet to-morrow in a Convention at Richmond in apparent rebellion against the Democratic organization, whilst still seeking admission into Democratic convention.

THE LATEST REPORTED ACTION OF THE COMMITTEE ON CREDENTIALS.

Baltimore, June 20, evening.—The committee on credentials hold their meetings with closed doors, but it is supposed that three reports will be made.

Rumor says the majority report admits the original delegation from Mississippi; the Douglas delegates from Louisianna, headed by Soule, (by a vote of 11 to 9 in the committee,) and the Douglas delegates from Alabama, headed by Gov. Winston, (by a vote of 14 to 11.) That it divides Georgia and Arkansas between the originals and the contestants; and admits the contestants from Delaware.

The contesting delegation from Texas, favorable to Douglas, has just arrived.

Of the minority reports one is supposed to favor the admission of all the delegates applying, and when the contestants are admitted, the vote of the delegation shall be divided between them.

Another report admits all the delegates originally accredited to the Charleston Convention only.

The Charleston and Florida delegations have been telegraphed to come on here in order to hold the adjourned meeting of the Seceders' Convention in this city instead of at Richmond.

The seceders claim the whole number that will bolt to be 172.

This will leave 434 in the convention.

The following notice has been posted at Barnum's Hotel:

"The committee on credentials have decided to admit the original Texas and Mississippi delegates; half of each set from Arkansas; divide equally Alabama, Georgia, and Louisianna; allow the substitute of Mr. Hallett, of Massachusetts, to remain, and admit the Douglas contestants from Missouri.—Nothing has been done with Florida.

"It is calculated that Douglas will have 173 votes on the first ballot, leaving him to gain 30 votes to be nominated under the two-thirds rule."

This notice is traced to no official source.

Baltimore, June 20—11 o'clock P. M.—It is now understood that the committee on credentials will report in favor of admitting the seceding delegates from Texas and Delaware, and against Hallett, of Massachusetts, assuming the seat occupied by his alternate at Charleston.

FOURTH DAY.

The Front Street Theatre was more densely crowded this morning, in all its parts, than on preceding days, the interest having cumulated very much in anticipation of reports being made by the committee on credentials.—A large number of ladies occupied the dress circle, and added their grace to the occasion.

The Great Western Brass Band, of Chicago, appeared in the upper gallery at 9½ o'clock, and played several airs to the gratification of the ladies and others whom political discussions did not debar of time to listen to and enjoy the treat.

The delegates to the convention came quite promptly, the appearance of most of them evidencing that the great crisis had arrived, which was to determine whether or not the body was to remain together in harmony, or an unavoidable separation take place.

There is a present calmness visible, and yet a resolution to meet with firmness the expected difficulties. Latent fires are smouldering beneath a placid surface, and no one can foresee what the result may be.

The convention was called to order by the President at 10 o' clock.

Prayer was offered by the Rev. Henry Slicer, of Baltimore. He invoked a spirit of justice and compromise on the delegates of the Convention; that the spirit of faction in the country might be rebuked, and the liberties of the people, and union of the States, endure throughout time.

The reading of the journal was dispensed with.

Reports of committees were announced as in order.

At this period a portion of the floor under the New York delegation broke down, causing intense excitement. A rush was made in all directions, members springing to their feet and persons in the galleries becoming greatly frightened. With great difficulty the uproar was quieted.

A motion was made to take a recess for an hour, to give time for repairing the damage, and it was carried.

Several gentlemen complained that the floor was occupied by three times the number of persons entitled to admission, and it was demanded that these intruders be excluded.

It was finally resolved that every person be required to surrender his ticket at the door, to be returned to them on going out again.

The floor was then cleared of all persons, to give the workmen time to repair the floor.

The break down occurred in the portion of the floor where some of the most excitable delegates, from different States, were seated, and it was suggested that being in the "ring" every opportunity was afforded to settle difficulties.

During the tumult a delegate requested that there be no excitement—that only one plank of the platform had broken.

Another delegate inquired which plank that was? and a third answered "the nigger plank."

Another delegate said it was only a small break down, premonitory of the general smash up that would take place.

The damage to the floor was all repaired by half-past 11 o'clock, and the hall ready for occupacy again, the delegates coming in and resuming their seats.

The convention was again called to order at 12.10 P.M.

Craige, of Mo., desired to offer resolutions, and let them go to the committee on resolutions. They were as follows:

Resolved, That the equality of the States is a fundamental principle in our political system, and that every right guarantied by the Constitution must be protected by the Federal Government, and laws for that purpose should be passed in all cases when legislation is necessary for the enjoyment of such rights.

The Democratic party hereby renews its pledges of fidelity to the following propositions:

1st.—The recognition and approval of the principle of non-intervention by Congress upon the subject of slavery in the Territories.

2d.—That no restriction or prohibition of slavery in any Territory shall hereafter be made by act of Congress.

3d.—That no State shall be refused admission into the Union, because of existing slavery therein.

4th.—The faithful execution and maintenance of the fugitive slave law.

5th.—That we recognize as binding and agree to abide by and enforce the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the Dred Scott case.

McCook, of Ohio, objected, as the first business in order was the reports of the committee on credentials.

Craige asked the courtesy of the Convention to have the resolutions read for information, believing they would be accepted as an olive branch.

The President (objection being still made) ruled that the report of the committee on credentials was first in order.

Krum, chairman of the committee on credentials, rose and stated that he was prepared to report. He then proceeded to say that the questions which have arisen, were remarkable.

Davis, of Va., objected to anything other than the report of the committee.

Krum simply desired to make a few preliminary remarks.

Cries of "go on"—"go on"—"object"—"object."

The President decided that the report must first be read, objection being made, and then the chairman of the committee could make such remarks as he deemed proper afterwards.

The report of Krum was then read by the secretary. It recapitulates the resolution of the adjournment at Charleston to Baltimore, and requesting delegates to be elected in place of the seceders. Also, the resolution adopted at Baltimore, referring the credentials of the seceding delegates, and others contested, to the committee on credentials.

The committee reported that there are no credentials from Florida; that Mississippi and Texas are not contesting; that Alabama, Louisiana and Arkansas are contesting.—Arkansas has one delegate here, who did not secede and three vacancies contested. They believe that all the contestants should be admitted in place of seceders.

Also, report in favor of giving Chaffee, of Mass., a seat, in place of Hallett; and O'Fallow a seat from the eighth district of Missouri. Both delegates to be admitted from Georgia, and cast the vote of the State.—Whitely and Bayard are admitted from Delaware. The report is signed by the chairman, Krum.

Krum, the report having been read at length, addressed the Convention, and said the committee entered on their duties with a desire to do justice. They knew their labors were imperfect, for the want of time. There would be minority reports, and he hoped opportunity would be given to do so.

Gov. Stevens, of Oregon, then read a minority report, dissenting from many of the views of the majority. They report that Hallett, of Mass., and Gardy, of Missouri, and Whitely and Bayard, of Delaware, are entitled to seats in this Convention. Also, that the seceding delegates from Arkansas, Texas, Louisiana, Alabama, Mississipi and Georgia, are entitled to seats. And we recommend that the delegates from Florida accredited to the Richmond Convention, be invited to take seats in this body, and cast the vote of Florida.

The minority report was signed by members of the committee from Oregon, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Kentucky and California.

Wm. S. Gittings, of Maryland, made a minority report also, differing from the views of the other two reports—approving of part of the minority report, etc.

Stevens, of Oregon, obtained the floor and called for the previous question, and the second for the demand for the previous question was carried.

The previous question was then ordered almost unanimously.

Gov. Gorman complained that the floor was so crowded business could not be transacted. He had not been able to get in his seat for an hour and a half. He hoped some action would be taken about the matter.

It being impossible to proceed with business a motion to adjourn to half-past four o'clock prevailed.

The Convention then, at 2 o'clock, adjourned till 4.30 P. M.

EVENING SESSION.

Baltimore, June 21.—The convention was called to order at 5 o'clock, having waited an hour for New York.

Ludlow, of New York, on behalf of that delegation, asked for further time for consultation. They were now in session and asked the indulgence of the convention.

Bradford, of Pennsylvania moved a recess till 8 o'clock. [Loud cries of "No! no!"]

Johnson, of Maryland, suggested that time would be saved by taking the vote of all the other States, and recording New York when the delegation was ready. [Cries of "No! no!" "Put the motion to adjourn"—and great confusion.]

Montgomery, of Pennsylvania, on a question of privilege, desired to know where the delegates were to get tickets of admission.—He desired that the present mode be changed. The tickets were given to others than delegates, and he could not obtain his through a third party, when it was known that he did not choose to hold any communication personally with the chairman of the delegation. He asked that half of the tickets might be given to Cassidy, of Pennsylvania, for distribution, and half to the chairman of the delegation.

While Montgomery spoke, Randall, of Pennsylvania, approached as near him as possible, exclaiming in an excited voice, "It's false—it's a base falsehood."

Montgomery, pointing to Randall, said, 'That old man"—[Loud cries of order, and much confusion and excitement.]

Montgomery, keeping the floor, exclaimed, "Am I to be protected against these insults?"

Fifty delegates rose to their feet and crowded forward, one of Randall's sons, gesticulating violently in dumb show, and struggling to approach Montgomery, who remained standing on a bench.

After several attemps to restore order, Dawson rose and said: "Mr. President, if you will give me the floor, I will get order."—[Laughter.] The noise then partially ceased, when Dawson said that he had used every personal effort to distribute tickets to the members. Montgomery's ticket had been applied for by a boy, and he had chosen not to give it to any one but the delegate himself. [A voice "That's right."] He therefore pronounced the insinuation of Mr. Montgomery as uncalled for and untrue in every particular. [Applause and confusion.]

Montgomery rose in an excited manner, but his voice was drowned by the uproarious cries of order, and several persons endeavoring to address the chair.

All the Pennsylvania delegation, and half of the Convention, were on their feet, endeavoring to crowd around Montgomery, who exclaimed in a loud voice, "He lies! It is a base lie, and the man who utters it is a living scoundrel!"

An intense excitement ensued, and continued for some time, until at last order was restored, and a vote by States was taken on the motion to adjourn, which was carried.

The convention then adjourned till 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

FIFTH DAY.

The convention was called to order by the President at 10.25 o'clock A. M.

Prayer was offered by Rev. Schwartz.

A motion to dispense with reading the journal prevailed.

The President stated that the convention had yesterday ordered the main question to be now put.

The resolutions of the majority of the committee on credentials were read by the Secretary.

The resolutions of the minority report of Mr. Stevens were read, and offered by that gentleman as a substitute for the resolutions of the majority of the committee.

The question was then taken on the minority resolutions, and resulted as follows:

Yeas—Maine 2½, New Hampshire ½, Vermont 1½, Massachusettts 8, Connecticut 2½, New Jersey 4, Pennsylvania 17, Delaware 2, Maryland 5½, Virginia 14, North Carolina 9, Arkansas ½, Missouri 5, Tennessee 10, Kentucky 10, Minnesota 1½, California 3, Oregon 3—100½.

Nays—Maine 5½, New Hampshire 4½, Vermont 3½, Massachusetts 5, Rhode Island, 4, Connecticut 3½, New York 35, New Jersey 3, Pennsylvania 10, Maryland 2½, Virginia 1, North Carolina 1, Arkansas ½, Missouri 4, Tennessee 1, Kentucky 2, Ohio, 23, Indiana 11, Illinois 11, Michigan 6, Wisconsin 5, Iowa 4, Minnesota 2½—150.

The Chair requested that the announcement of votes be received without applause, or manifestations of any kind.

The vote was accordingly heard and announced in comparative silence.

The resolutions of the majority of the committee were read by the Secretary.

Church, of N. Y., called for a division of the question.

The question was called for by States on each resolution by Saulsbury, of Delaware.

The first resolution was then read, and the vote resulted as follows:

Ayes 250, nays 2½.

The second resolution was read, and the vote resulted as follows—yeas 153, nays 98.

The third resolution was read.

Saulsbury, of Delaware, asked a division of the resolution, and the Chair ruled that it was divisible.

An appeal was taken from the decision of the Chair, and on motion of Stewart, of Michigan, the appeal was laid on the table.

The question was then taken on the first part of the resolution, admitting R. W. Johnson and five others, of Arkansas, to seats in the convention, with power to cast *two* votes, and it was adoped by yeas 182, nays 69.

The second branch of the third resolution, admitting Bradley, Hooper and Cross, of Arkansas, to seats, with power to cast *one* vote, was adopted by yeas 150, nays 100½.

The remainder of the third resolution was adopted without a count.

The fourth resolution (relating to Texas) was read and adopted by ayes 250, nays 2½.

The fifth resolution admitting Bayard and Whitely, of Delaware, to seats, was adopted without a count.

The sixth resolution admitting K. S. Chaffee, of Massachusetts, to a seat, in place of B. F. Hallett, was adopted by ayes 138, nays 112½.

The seventh resolution, admitting John O'Fallen, Jr., of Missouri, to a seat, in place of J. B. Gardy, was adopted by ayes 138½, nays 112.

The eigth resolution, relative to Alabama, was read, and adopted by ayes 148½, nays 101½.

The ninth resolution, and the last one of the majority report of the committee on credentials, admitting both delegations from Georgia, was read.

The entire resolution was then rejected by yeas 106½, nays 145.

A motion to adjourn till 7 o'clock P. M., was made and carried.

The convention then at 2.40 P. M., adjourned till 7 o'clock P. M.

EVENING SESSION.

The convention re-assembled at 7 o'clock.

Much interest was excited by the morning proceedings, and heightened by the prevalence of a report that Senator Douglas had telegraphed to his friends to withdraw his name.

The motion to reconsider the several resolutions, adopted at the morning session, were then laid on the table in their order.

Cessna, of Pennsylvania, moved to proceed to a ballot for candidates for President and Vice President of the United States, and on that motion called the previous question.

Russell, of Virginia, Stansbury of Maryland, McHenry of Pennsylvania, rose at the same time.

McHenry moved an adjournment *sine die*. Delegates from several States then seceded.

Moffit, of Virginia, took the floor and spoke earnestly against the secession. The delegates from Virginia were pledged to the support of the nominee of the Democratic party, and a very large majority of their constituents would stand by the National Democratic party whoever might desert it. The people of the South would never follow the Black Republican precedent and sectionalize the Democracy. He continued to argue forcibly in favor of remaining by the National Democratic organization until he was suddenly taken sick, when he was compelled to yield the floor.

Walker, of Tennessee, said he was a member of the Baltimore Convention which met twenty years ago. Since that time he had voted for every Democratic candidate for President and every Democratic nominee in his bailiwick. He should be the last to leave the ship, and having voted thus for twenty years, he announced to the Convention that if he lived till the next Presidential election he should vote for the nominee of this Convention. [Loud applause.] He was proud to find by his side many delegates from Tennessee actuated by the same feelings. Many gallant hearts are here from the land of Jackson, who will maintain their ground. He referred to the action of the State Convention of Tennessee, which after laboring for hours to adopt a platform to harmonize all parts of the country, had passed a resolution naming Gov. Johnson as their first choice for President, and pledging the State to give a hearty support to the nominee of the party, whether he comes from the North or South, provided he can cordially endorse the Cincinnati platform. He had no fears that this Convention will nominate a candidate who cannot endorse the Cincinnati platform. He proceeded to extol the Northern Democracy for fidelity to the Union and to the whole country, and declared that he would not endeavor to crowd on them a weight to crush them. The Tennessee delegation had not yet formally withdrawn, and he hoped that better counsels would prevail.

Jones, of Tennessee, followed, charging that while the South had originally pretended to bolt on the platform, they had no sooner got out than they offered to unite on the nomination, provided *one man* would not be nominated. So it was no fight for principle, but a proscriptive fight against one individual.—He boasted, in the course of his remarks, that he had been a Democrat from the time he drew milk from his mother's breast. [Laughter.] He should never desert the Democratic party.

Reilly, of Pennsylvania, moved to adjourn. Lost—yeas 18½, nays 210½.

Cessna called for a vote on the previous question on his motion to proceed to a ballot.

Steele, of North Carolina, made a strong speech against secession.

Claiborne, of Missouri, made an eloquent speech in favor of Douglas, and advocated his claims as a National Democrat and gallant leader. With him at the head of the ticket he had no fear of the result.

The convention then ordered the previous question on motion to proceed to a ballot, and adjourned till to-morrow at 10 o'clock, A. M.

SIXTH DAY.

The convention was called to order by the Hon. Caleb Cushing, the President, at 10.25 o'clock.

Prayer was offered by the Rev. Dr. Cummings, of this city. He invoked peace and concord in the convention.

West, of Conn., called for a vote on the motion to proceed to nominate candidates for President and Vice President.

The President resigned his seat and took his place on the floor. [Great excitement.]

Col. Todd, of Ohio, Vice President, took the Chair, and hoped he would be sustained by the Convention in the performance of his duties. [Loud cheers and applause all over the house.]

The motion to proceed to a nomination was put and carried *viva voce*, and the roll was called on the vote for a candidate for the Presidency, as follows:

For Douglas—Maine 5½, New Hampshire 5, Vermont 5, Massachusetts 10, Rhode Island 4, Connecticut 3½, New York 35, New Jersey 2½, Pennsylvania 10, Maryland 2½, Virginia 1½ North Carolina 1, Alabama 9, Louisianna 6, Arkansas 1, Missouri 4½, Tennessee 3, Ohio 23, Indiana 13, Illinois 11, Michigan 6, Wisconsin 5, Iowa 4, Minnesota 2½—Total 173½.

For Breckinridge—Connecticut 1, Pennsylvania 3, Maryland ½ Arkansas ½, Minnesota ½—5½.

For Wise—Maryland ½.

For Bocock—Virginia 1.

For Dickinson—Virginia ½.

For Guthrie—Pennsylvania 3, Missouri 1½, Kentucky 4½—9.

For H. Seymour—Pennsylvania 1.

A portion of the Pennsylvania delegation desired to withdraw to consult relative to their vote, and did so.

Stevens of Mass., said if he witdrew from this convention the act would meet with the deepest reprobation of his constiuents. [Applause.]

The vote of New York for Douglas was much applauded.

R. J. Brent, of Maryland, explained his vote, and voted for Stephen A. Douglass because he stood on the platform of the Democracy of Maryland.

The vote of Alabama was much applauded.

Mr. Pierre Soule, of Louisiana, in rising to cast the vote of that State, was greeted with loud cheers. He said thay were not discouraged by what had transpired, The popular voice had long been pointed to the one who was to be the next ruler of these States. Those who had raised, by intrigue, the storm here, would find in forty-eight hours that they could not quell it, and that it would overwhelm them. Secession must beget disunion. Those who went out of the convention said they carried with them the sympathies of the South, but believe it not—believe it not.

Soule proceeded at length to review politics as affecting the South.

The vote of Louisiana was applauded.

Col. Flournoy, of Arkansas, explained his position. In their State he was called the head of the Douglas party. But according to instructions he cast his vote for Breckenridge, and would hereafter vote for Douglas.

Nine of the delegates from Pennsylvania declined to vote.

Several members of other delegations declined to vote.

The whole vote cast was announced as 190½, of which S. A. Douglas had received 173½.—[Cheers.]

Church, of New York, offered a resolution declaring S. A. Douglas, having received two-thirds of all the votes of this convention, the Democratic nominee for the office of President.

The reading was received with loud cheers.

Jones, of Pennsylvania, said he was ready to support the nominee of this convention when he shall be nominated by the rules of the Democratic party. At Charleston it was determined that two-thirds of all the electoral college was necessary to a nomination.

It was objected that debate was not in order.

The President (Todd) so ruled.

Church explained the action at Charleston, and said his resolution was intended to change the rule of instruction adopted at Charleston. New York had come here to pour oil on the troubled waters, and had faithfully endeavored to do so. They had yielded everything except personal honor to heal the divisions which existed. He proceeded to condemn the action of the seceding delegates.

Gov. Dunning, of Ind, said if the will of the people was carried out by the Democratic party, the little giant of Illinois would be the next President.

The Virginia delegation remaining, wished to retire for consultation, believing they could then introduce a proposition which would harmonize all their difficulties.

Gitting said there were two-thirds of the electoral college here, and if gentlemen voted who declined to vote, Douglas would be nominated by a two-third vote. He hoped there would be more ballots to see what gentlemen would do, and that Mr. Church would withdraw his resolution.

Cries of "That's it—that's it—yes—yes."

Hoge, of Virginia, said he hoped there would be more ballots, and if those gentlemen who declined to vote did not vote, he should treat them as out of the convention.

Church then withdrew his resolution till another ballot was had.

A second ballot resulted as follows:

For Douglas—Maine 7; New Hampshire 5; Vermont 5; Massachusetts 10; Rhode Island 4; Connecticut 3½; New York 35; New Jersey 2½; Pennsylvania 10; Maryland 2½; Virginia 3; North Carolina 1; Alabama 9; Louisiana 6; Arkansas 1½; Missouri 4½; Tennessee 3; Kentucky 3; Ohio 23; Indiana 13; Illinois 11; Michigan 6; Wisconsin 5; Iowa 4; Minnesota 4—Total 181½

For Breckinridge—Connecticut 1; Pennsylvania 7—7½.

For Guthrie—Pennsylvania 2½; Missouri 1½; Kentucky 1½—5½.

The whole vote of Minnesota was cast for Douglas, although several delegates declined to vote.

DOUGLAS NOMINATED.

There were 194½ votes announced as cast on the second ballot, of which Douglas had 181½.

Clarke, of Mo., said he never had enmity to Douglas and believed he would be a man for the Presidency.

Sagle, of R. I., said his State was the first to vindicate the equality of the South against black republicanism.

D. L. Seymour, of New York, heartily endorsed the nomination of Douglas.

Clarke then moved to declare Stephen A. Douglas the Democratic nominee for the Presidency. [Applause.]

Hoge, of Va., offered a resolution to that effect, which was read.

The resolution declaring S. A. Douglas the unanimous choice of the convention for the Presidency, was adopted by a shout of ayes and cheers, which lasted a considerable time.

The band of the Keystone Club appeared in the gallery and struck up a tune, which was greeted with renewed cheers.

The President (Col. Todd) declared Stephen A. Douglas, of Illinois, the unanimous choice of the Democracy of the United States as their candidate for the Presidency. [Loud cheers.]

A banner was displayed in the gallery with the motta—

"Pennsylvania will hold the arch firm."

Another white banner was displayed on the floor with the words—

Pennsylvania good for 40,000 *majority for Douglas.*

Dawson, of Pennsylvania, took the floor and pledged the support of his State for the nominee.

George F. Shipley, of Maine, and John Cochrane, of N. Y., endorsed the nomination of Douglas in brief speeches.

The convention then, at 3½ o'clock, P. M., adjourned till 7 o'clock P. M.

EVENING SESSION.

Mackliff, of Louisiana, offered the following resolution which he said would give Douglas forty thousand in his State.

Resolved. That it is in accordance with the interpretation of the Cincinnati platform, that during the existence of territorial government, the measure of restriction, whatever it may be, imposed by the Federal Constitution or the power of the Territorial Legislature over the subject of the domestic relations (as the same has been or shall hereafter be finally determined by the Supreme Court of the United States) should be respected by all good citizens and enforced with promptness and fidelity by every branch of the General Government.

Paine, of Ohio, called the previous question, and the resolution was adopted.

Hon. Benjamin Fitzpatrick, of Alabama, was then unanimously nominated for Vice President.

Richardson, of Illinois, made a speech.—He thanked the convention for the honor conferred on his State in selecting for the candidate for the Presidency her favorite son.—Alluding to the seceders, he said if the Democratic party should be defeated, and its perpetual ruin imperilled, they (the seceders) must bear the responsibility, and not Douglas or his friends. In this connection, he produced a letter from Mr. Douglas, dated Washington, the 20th inst., authorizing and requesting his friends to withdraw his name if, in their judgment, harmony could be produced. He introduced this letter as an evidence of Mr. Douglas' readiness to harmonize the party by sacrificing himself. But the withdrawal of the seceders prevented his friends from making any use of it. He announced that Mr. DOUGLAS ACCEPTED THE NOMINATION.

LETTER OF SENATOR DOUGLAS OFFERING TO WITHDRAW FOR THE SAKE OF THE PARTY.

WASHINGTON, June 20, 1860—11 P. M.—[Private.]—MY DEAR SIR: I learn there is imminent danger that the Democratic party will be demoralized, if not destroyed, by the breaking up of the Convention. Such a result would inevitably expose the country to the perils of sectional strife between the South and North, and the Southern partisans of Congressional intervention upon the subject of slavery in the Territories.

I firmly and conscientiously believe that there is no safety for the country—no hope for the preservation of the Union, except by a faithful and rigid adherence to the doctrine of non-intervention by Congress with Slavery in the Territories. Intervention means disunion. There is no difference in the principle between Northern and Southern intervention. The one intervenes for slavery, and the other against slavery; but each appeals to the passions and prejudices of his own section, against the peace of the whole country and the right of self-government by the people of the Territories. Hence the doctrine of non-intervention must be maintained at all hazards. But while I can never sacrifice the principle, even to attain the Presidency. I will cheerfully and joyfully sacrifice myself to maintain the principle.

If, therefore, you and my other friends who have stood by me with such heroic firmness at Charleston and Baltimore shall be of the opinion that the principle can be preserved, the unity and ascendency of the Democratic party maintained, and the country saved from the perils of Northern abolitionism and Southern disunion by withdrawing my name, and uniting upon some other non-intervention, Union-loving Democrat, I beseech you to pursue that course.

Do not understand me as wishing to dictate to my friends. I have explicit confidence in your and their patriotism. Whatever you may do in the premises will meet my hearty approval; but I conjure you to act with an eye single to the safety and welfare of the country, and without the slightest regard to my individual interest or aggrandizement.—My interest will be best promoted, and my ambition gratified, and motives vindicated, by that course, on the part of my friends, which will be most effective in saving the country from being ruled or ruined by a sectional party. The action of the Charleston Convention, in sustaining me by so large a majority on the platform, and designating me as the first choice of the party for the Presidency, is all the personal triumphal desire.

This letter is prompted by the same motives which induced my despatch four years ago, withdrawing my name from the Cincinnati Convention. With this knowledge of my opinions and wishes, you and other friends must act upon your own convictions of duty.

Very truly, your friend.

S. A. DOUGLAS

To Hon. Wm. A. Richardson, Baltimore, Md.

After the passage of several unimportant resolutions, the Convention adjourned *sine die.*

THE GLOBE.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday, June 27, 1860.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,

STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS,

OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

BENJ. FITZPATRICK,

OF ALABAMA.

DEMOCRATIC STATE NOMINATION,

FOR GOVERNOR,

HENRY D. FOSTER,

OF WESTMORELAND.

"BANTAM" CROWS!

A Glorious Victory!

THE DISUNIONISTS ROUTED!

The True Democracy Triumphant!

DOUGLAS

NOMINATED!!!!

AND WILL BE ELECTED!!!

We have the pleasure this week of announcing to our readers the triumphant nomination of the Little Giant of the West, Stephen A. Douglas, by the National Democratic Convention, as the Democratic candidate of the Democracy of the Union for the Presidency. This is glory enough for one day. We give the proceedings at considerable length, to which we invite the attention of our readers.

We shall give in our next, the able speech of Judge Douglas delivered in presence of a crowd of some twenty-five hundred of his friends who called on him at his residence in Washington on the evening of his nomination.

We have no room to say more—hereafter we shall have something to say of the Convention and the disunion delegates from this State.

THE SECEDERS' CONVENTIONS.—The seceders from the Baltimore Convention met in Baltimore on Saturday and put in nomination John C. Breckinridge for President, and Joseph Lane for Vice President. Some of the seceders from the Charleston Convention also held a Convention in Richmond on the same day and refused to adjourn to Baltimore. They may make a third nomination, or may accept the nominations made by their brother disunionists at Baltimore. It matters little what the disunionists do, they cannot carry a State in the Union. Their game is played out.—Douglas will be the next President.

GRAND MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT.—Prof. H. Coyle's Piono and Violin Class will give a splendid entertainment at the Court House to the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity, on Thursday and Friday evenings next, 28th and 29th. A magnificent collection of pieces, consisting of gems from the most celebrated Operas, selected for their great popularity, Songs of the day, Waltzes, Polkas, Schottisches, &c. The programme offered on this occasion, for variety and real worth, cannot fail to give entire satisfaction to all who may be fortunate enough to be in attendance. Several classical compositions are to be performed, that require great skill, and if produced in the spirit of the authors, will reflect credit upon scholar and teacher.

The violin class will add considerable attraction to the occasion.

Doors open at 7 o'clock—performance to commence at 8.

☞ D. P. Gwin is now opening another magnificent stock of new goods for summer. The ladies should not fail to give him an early call, as his selection of dress goods cannot fail to please them. †.

☞ Fisher and Son are now opening another large and attractive stock of Summer Goods. They challenge competition, both in regard to the variety and quality of their goods, and also *in the prices at which they sell.* They offer the most complete stock now to be found in the country. †

☞ The sale of personal property at Cassville Seminary was adjourned until Saturday next, (June 30.) The articles are selling very cheap.

☞ Many of our subscribers received but a half sheet last week—a mistake occurred in wetting down paper.

☞ Douglas will carry the South, with the exception of one or two States.

Destructive Hail Storm and Tornado in Lancaster.

[From the Lancaster (Pa.) Express of the 20th inst.]

Breaking Down of a House and Barn at Safe Harbor—A Whirlpool in the Conestoga—Injury to Crops—The Hail three inches in depth at Turkey Hill, &c., &c.

On Tuesday evening between five and six o'clock, one of the most destructive hail storms and tornadoes which has ever visited this vicinity, passed over the townships of Mount Joy, Rapho, West Hempfield, Manor and Conestoga, doing great damage to property and the crops. The storm appears to have come from the north or northwest. In this city, although rain fell copiously, there was comparatively little hail, and no damage was done that we have heard of.

The particulars of the storm in the country, as far as they have reached us, are given below:

The first point of which we have any information is at Silver Springs, about four miles south of Mount Joy. At this point the hail fell so thick as to cover the ground to the depth of several inches, and it is said that some of the hail-stones measured three inches in circumference. The corn and tobacco crops were cut to pieces, and the wheat, and oats beaten down.

At Turkey Hill and vicinity the hail is said to have fallen to the depth of three inches, and that in the evening persons were seen shoveling it from their doors. This seems a little steep, but we are assured it is the truth.

At Mount Joy, the hail was also very destructive, breaking windows and doing damage to the yards and gardens in the neighborhood. Mr. Abraham Hackman, of that place, who came to this city last evening after the storm, brought with him about a half bushel of hail-stones in a bag, some of which, even several hours after they had fallen, were as large as ordinary sized hickory nuts.

The next we hear of the storm is at Mountville. A reliable correspondent at that place furnishes us with the following particulars:

Yesterday evening, at half-past five o'clock, our town and neighborhood was visited by one of the heaviest thunder and hail storms that was ever known here. In less than five minutes, the ground was literally covered with falling hail, which continued for about twenty-five minutes; the rain in the meantime falling thick and heavy in perfect floods. Vegetation is completely cut to shreds, small plants were deeply buried in the ground, cherries, apples, &c., were cut from the trees, covering the ground with the green fruit.—The tobacco farmers' hopes are frustrated.—The plants are completely cut to pieces.—The Wheat and Rye are leveled with the ground—the stalks split and the heads cut off. The grain is very much injured, as the heads are not yet filled, and will not, therefore, come to perfection.

"The creeks were swelled higher than ever known, carrying fences and everything in their course. About fifteen tons of dried hay in the meadow of L. C. Garber were swept away and much damage was otherwise done. The storm extended about six miles wide (east and west) and as far south as through Manor township, as we have learned. The hail stones north and south have been larger than here, stripping trees of their foliage, &c., and being from one to three inches in circumference. Window glass market firm.

THE STORM AT SAFE HARBOR—APPEARANCE OF THE TORNADO.

The storm when it reached Safe Harbor seems to have attained its full power. At this point its destructiveness to property and the crops is incalculable at this time. It is said to have struck Safe Harbor about half-past five o'clock. The first indications of its approach were deep black clouds coming up over the hill to the north, carrying with them boards, shingles, limbs of trees, and everything indeed which could not resist their force. An eye-witness informs us that the tornado—for such it really became when it reached this point—approached slowly and looked fearfully sublime. The dark masses of clouds rolled and pitched over one another as if an army of demons were in deadly conflict, while the lower strata tore off shingles and boards from the roofs of houses, or licked them up from insecure places. They went up into the dark rolling clouds, and every now and then were revealed to the eye by vivid flashes of lightning. The phenomena are said to have been appalling to the beholder.

When the storm struck the Conestoga, in front of Hess' Mansion House Hotel, it completely lifted the entire body of water from its bed, so that those who were on the banks of the creek at the time could see the bottom. In the creek was a large quantity of lumber belonging to Mr. Reinhold, of this city, which it also carried up. But singular to relate, an adverse current of wind carried water and lumber back to the bed of the creek.

The tornado next struck the islands in the Susquehanna, where it did great damage.—The two story frame house and barn belonging to Snyder, Sourbeer & Co., were levelled with the ground. When the tornado reached the house it smashed in all the windows and dashed it to fragments. The occupants of the house, about fifteen in number, who saw the storm approach, took refuge in the cellar, and strange to say, all escaped without any serious injury.

Mr. William Williamson, was on the island working, and when he saw the tornado coming, he took hold of a tree to prevent being blown away. The tree was torn up by the roots, carried a distance of about a hundred yards and Mr. Williamson with it. He escaped with a few bruises.

Mr. John Campbell who was also on the island, was blown into the river, but saved himself by clinging to a tree which had fortunately floated by him.

The crops on the island were completely destroyed. The loss on the island, it is estimated, amounts to twelve and fifteen hundred dollars.

The tornado is said to have been about three quarters of a mile in width. Some of the hail stones which fell in the neighberhood of Safe Harbor were of extraordinary size, many of them as large as hen's eggs. The cost of repairing broken windows will prove a heavy item. The crops between Safe Harbor and Millersville are much damaged, the corn in many places is cut to shreds, while the other grain is badly beaten down and cut up.

THE STORM IN OTHER PLACES.

We learn that in the vicinity of Marietta the crops were much cut and damaged.

After passing over Safe Harbor, the storm seems to keep on its course towards the Maryland line, doing injury to the crops in Conestoga and Martic townships, but we have no particulars from these places.

We hope by to-morrow to be able to furnish particulars from all sections of the county where the storm did any injury. We believe the above details, which we have gathered and collected with much care, are essentially correct.

Terrible Storm in Southern Kansas--The Country Laid Waste for Miles.

[From the Southern Kansas Herald, June 9th.]

On Friday morning, June 8th, about three o'clock, our country was visited by a storm of wind and rain, attended with some hail, which, from its appalling effects, has surpassed any other previous one in the history of Kansas.

At Osawatomie, the wind blew a perfect tornado, though not attended with so disastrous consequences as at Stanton, Indianapolis, and the country, though several buildings were blown down. The south side of the brick cottage of David B. Coleman was blown out, and his mother considerably hurt in escaping from the falling building. The kitchen to the dwelling of Thomas Southerland, was blown down; occupied by the wife of Amos Alderman.

The glass front of Conant's branch store was blown in, and a number of articles broken, by blowing from the shelves, and from the timbers striking on every side, while the dust and splinters were flying in every quarter, completely blinding to the eyes, and filling shelves of dry goods with dust. The chimney off the same, the sign board, while the several stove pipes and sign from Mr. Greer's hotel were sent dancing in the air—sign only to alight in the most possibly inconvenient place for keeping hotel, an open buggy.

The chimneys from the house of L. D. Williams, Esq., and Judge Tator, were blown off. Hugh Laughlin's house was blown several feet from the ground, and a number of other buildings were moved from their foundations. The windows of a number of houses were blown in, and some of our citizens sought the open doors, in preference to the chances of being crushed by falling buildings. We cannot depict the terrible scene which, between the lurid flashes of lightning, was everywhere discernable. The storm roared, hissed, and howled down the Osage and its timbered banks while in town, the wind whistled past, bearing slabs, sticks, stones, pieces of glass, and clouds of dust, in promiscuous confusion, all hurled with a velocity of the hurricane. But, in the adjacent county, were the results more fatal. The north door of Abraham Holliday's house, situated some two miles southwest from Osawatomie, was blown open, the house filled with wind, and was torn to pieces, and the wife of Mr. Holliday was immediately killed. Rev. Mr. Carruth's house roof was blown off, and the fence blown down in the entire vicinity.

At Indianapolis, the house of A. Hunt, Esq, was blown down. Himself, his wife, and another lady, were inmates, while the ladies escaped unhurt, but Mr. Hunt, we regret to learn, was badly bruised. A gentleman, just through there, informs us he saw several other buildings that were completely riddled and torn down. From Stanton we have appalling news. We learn that Dr. W. C. Baker and his son Morrill, and a Mr. Kinkead, were all killed by the falling of houses, and the storehouse of B. F. Jurd blown to the ground.

These are among the particulars we have thus far gleaned, but we have no doubts that other localities have suffered terribly, as rumors reach us of one or two other losses of life. In all this storm but little rain fell, and some little hail, but parched nature still yearns for more of the former, while we have had enough of the latter, and if the country be obliged to endure such another storm, our people should be provided with better dwellings.

Since putting the above in type, we learn that two of Mr. Baker's children were killed by the falling house.

The barn of Thomas Roberts, Esq., was blown down, and the roof from Esq. Updegraff's, house was blown off.

The family of Mr. Woollard, near Bundy's, were buried in the ruins of their house, and were released by their neighbors.

LOCAL CORRESPONDENCE.

S. E., June 20, 1860.

MR. EDITOR:—Since the great "fisticuff" took place in our village, quietness has been restored. The village still stands in the same place, and business moves along as usual. Harmony and peace are ours to enjoy; and it is with pleasure we sing—

"Harmony alone reigns here."

It is not my intention to dwell upon the village. I shall merely notice it, and continue with our trip to the Rockview Picnic.

Receiving an invitation to the above named picnic, (which took place on last Saturday,) we arrayed ourselves in full feather the evening before, and went forth amid the falling of raindrops, the pealing of thunder, and the flashing of lightning. Slowly we proceeded onward, and ere we reached the "view," the thunder had ceased its pealing, the vivid lightning had disappeared, the clouds divided, and the blue ethereal sky once more appeared. About the setting of the brilliant meteor of day, we reached the farm house of Mr. Daniel Neff, Sr., where we spent the evening to our great satisfaction, and then retired with bright anticipations of what would take place next day. Night speedily passed away. Morning approached. We aroused from our slumbers and again beheld Old Sol smiling upon sweet Eden. Scarcely had we glanced upon the scenery till the clankering of a breakfast bell disturbed the quietness of the morning. After partaking of bountiful repast we stepped forth into the yard; there to pleasure in the morning air. What a beautiful aspect was before us.

The yard was covered o'er with flowers,
With trees and shrubs of various kinds;
Along the walks were mounds and bowers,
And o'er the house were different vines.

It was when I had seated myself in one of the bowers, and had done viewing the flower panorama, that I thought much, much indeed, could be accomplished by the hands of women. (Beautiful little creatures they are when in full bloom.) Among the vines and plants we remained until the silence was broken by cries of picnic! picnic! Hastily we prepared and was soon found ascending the elevated land before us to enjoy the pleasure of a picnic, which was to be given on the rock. (The rock is a beautiful elevation situated on the eastern side of the blue Juniata. To give a complete description of it, time will not permit, therefore I will postpone it until some futue time.) When we reached the summit we discovered many had arrived before us, but taking into consideration that it was better late than never, we didn't care; so we made a "free-pitch-in," and enjoyed ourselves in scouting around, viewing the country, partaking of the good things, etc., until the orb of day sank behind the western hills. A better party we never enjoyed; and those ladies who took the responsibility upon themselves to gather the group together, deserve the praise, and may consider our beaver tipped for their kindness. More upon the subject would be unnecessary, therefore I will close this time by inscribing

YRRAH.

[For the Globe.]

MR. EDITOR:—Dr. Griffith in a comunication in the last issue of the *Globe*, headed, "Poisonous Liquors," states that he has chemically examined a few samples of Liquor, Ale, &c., and did not find any one pure; all containing more or less drugs of the most noxious and poisonous character. The Dr. does not state whose Ale or spirituous liquors he analyzed. We will say, that all the Ale which *we* have manufactured, is entirely free from drugs, containing nothing more than is on the table every day. The ingredients are water, grain, hops, sugar, honey, molasses, yeast with which to ferment it, and a fourth of a pound of Irish moss to every 17 barrels of ale, for refining. There is certainly nothing injurious in these. Any person is at liberty to come to our Brewery and select a barrel of ale, analyze it, or have it analyzed, and if he finds anything else in it, than above stated, we will pay for the analysis by any practical chemist, and forfeit one hundred dollars.

JOHN SMITH, & Co.

[For the Globe.]

In last week's papers, great praise was given to all who participated in the performances of the M. E. Sunday School Exhibition of the 12th inst. The writer was present, and perfectly agrees with all said about it, but begs leave to remind the public that Prof. H. Coyle, who is deprived of sight, and consequently labored under very peculiar difficulties, not knowing the key in which the pieces were set, was obliged to hunt the *tonic or key-note,* in almost every instance, which he did with astonishing rapidity. Professing to know something about music, I have no hesitation in asserting, to accomplish which, it requires a very fine and cultivated ear indeed, and think that in this respect, he challenges superiority. Had he been playing from notes, it could not have been done more correctly.—The whole affair was very creditable.

JOSEPH REIGGER.

THANKS.—We, (the Ex-D.,) in company with a friend, while on a visit to McConnellstown, on Saturday last, were the happy recipients of three of the most *handsome* boquets that ever graced a parlor in America. One was a choice selection of about forty different wild flowers, which were exquisitely arranged, speaking highly of Miss Addie's taste, for which the fair donors Misses Jennie, Addie, and Ellie will accept our (and friend's) thanks. May your paths through life always be strewn with flowers of the choicest kind.

This day I have examined a sample of Frederick Schneider Sr's. Whiskey, and found it pure. Specific gravity .939, per cent of Spirits 40.

J. S. GRIFFITH.

As several persons are now selling an impure whiskey they say was made by Mr. Schneider, he feels it his duty to notify the public that no such whiskey was, nor never can be had from him. All whiskey made by him is *pure*—any less pure was never bought from him. 2t.

MARRIED,

On Tuesday, the 21st inst., by Rev. Matthew Crownover, Mr. SIMON BALES to Miss NANCY WAREFIELD, both of this county.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE — The undersigned auditor, appointed by the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county to distribute the balance remaining in the hands of Nicholas Gooshorn, Administrator of William Goeshorn, deceased, amongst those entitled thereto, hereby gives notice to all persons interested that he will attend for the purpose of making said distribution on Friday, the 27th day of July next, at one o'clock, P. M., at his office, in the borough of Huntingdon, when and where all persons having claims upon said fund are notified to present them to the auditor, or be thereafter debarred from claiming any part thereof.

JOHN REED.
June 27, 1860.–4t. Auditor.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.— (Estate of John Scott deceased.) The undersigned auditor aprointed to distribute the balance in the hands of John Scott and Geo. W. Scott, executors of John Scott, late of Alexandria borough, deceased, will attend for that purpose at his office, in Huntingdon, on Saturday, July 21st, 1860, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at which time all persons having any claims on said fund are required to present them, of be debarred from coming in on said fund.

A. W. BENEDICT,
June 27, 1860.–4t. Auditor.

DR. ESENWEIN'S TAR AND WOOD NAPTHA PECTORAL,

Is the best Best Medicine in the World for the cure of Coughs and Colds, Croup, Bronchitis. Asthma, Difficulty in Breathing, Palpitation of the heart, Diptherir, and for the relief of patients in the advanced stages of Consumption, together with all diseases of the Throat and Chest, and which predispose to Consumption.

It is peculiarly adapted to the radical cure of Asthma.

Being prepared by a Practical Physician and Druggist and one of great experience in the cure of the various diseases to which the human frame is liable.

It is offered to the afflicted with the greatest confidence.

Try it and be convinced that it is invaluable in the cure of Bronchial affections. Price 50 cents per bottle.

ESENWEIN'S AROMATIC BALSAM,

A very valuable remedy for Diarrhea, Dysentery, Cholera Morbus, and all bowel affections. Try it. Price 25 cents per bottle.

☞ The above Medicines are prepared only by
DR. A. ESENWEIN & CO.,
Druggists and Chemists,
N. W. Corner Ninth & Poplar Sts.,
Philadelphia.

N. B.—Sold by every respectable Druggist and Dealer in Medicine throughout the State.

[June 20, 1860.–1y.]

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.— The undersigned auditor, appointed by the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, to distribute the balance remaining in the hands of Andrew G. Neff, Executor of the last will and testament of Abraham Zimmerman, dec'd., amongst those entitled thereto, hereby gives notice to all persons interested in said balance, that he will attend for the purpose of making said distribution, on FRIDAY, the 13th day of July next, at his office, in the borough of Huntingdon, at 2 o'clock, P. M., of said day, when and where all persons having claims upon said fund are requested to present them to the auditor or be thereafter debarred from claiming any share in said balance.

JOHN REED,
June 6, 1860.–4t. Auditor.

COME TO THE NEW STORE FOR CHEAP BARGAINS.

WALLACE & CLEMENT

Respectfully inform the public that they have opened a beautiful assortment of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, QUEENSWARE, &C.,

in the store room at the south-east corner of the Diamond in the borough of Huntingdon, lately occupied as a Jewelry Store.

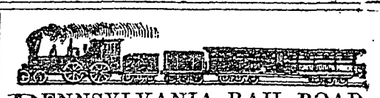
Their Stock is new and carefully selected, and will be sold low for *cash or country produce.*

FLOUR, FISH, HAMS, SIDES, SHOULDERS, SALT, LARD, and provisions generally, kept constantly on hand on reasonable terms.

Huntingdon, May 9, 1860.

D. P. GWIN keeps the largest, best assortment and cheapest shoes in town. Call and examine them.

THE best display and largest variety of all kinds of Goods, can always be found at the cheap store of FISHER & SON.



PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD.
TIME OF LEAVING OF TRAINS.

WESTWARD. MAIL.	WESTWARD. FAST LINE.	WESTWARD. EXPRESS.	WESTWARD. THROUGH	STATIONS.	EASTWARD. EXPRESS.	EASTWARD. THROUGH	EASTWARD. FAST LINE.	EASTWARD. MAIL.
P. M.	P. M.	A. M.			A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.
4 44	6 44	5 49		Newton Hamilton,	10 15	3 08	9 32	
4 53	6 50	5 56		Mt. Union,	10 09	3 02	9 24	
5 07	7 03	6 09		Mill Creek,	9 56	2 49	9 09	
5 21	7 15	6 22		Huntingdon,	9 46	2 39	8 57	
5 31	7 26	6 36		Petersburg,	9 31	2 26	8 43	
5 43	7 32	6 43		Barree,	9 24	2 19	8 35	
5 52	7 37	6 49		Spruce Creek,	9 19	2 13	8 28	
6 08	7 53	7 05		Birmingham,	9 03	1 56	8 11	
6 17	8 00	7 10		Tyrone,	8 54	1 48	8 02	
6 27	8 07	7 19		Tipton,	8 45	1 40	7 53	
6 32	8 11	7 23		Fostoria,	8 41	1 36	7 48	
6 36	8 14	7 27		Bell's Mills,	8 38	1 33	7 44	
6 55	8 25	7 40		Altoona,	8 10	1 15	7 15	
P. M.	P. M.	A. M.			P. M.	A. M.	A. M.	

HUNTINGDON & BROAD TOP RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

On and after Wednesday, June 20th, Passenger Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

UP TRAINS,

Leave Huntingdon at 9.00 A. M. & 5.30 P. M.
" Saxton " 10.18 A. M. & 6.48 P. M.
Arrive at Hopewell " 10.46 A. M. & 7.16 P. M.

DOWN TRAINS,

Leave Hopewell at 12.20 P. M. & 7.36 P. M.
" Saxton " 12.50 P. M. & 8.04 P. M.
Arrive at Huntingdon 2.08 P. M. & 9.22 P. M.

ACCOMMODATION TRAIN,

Leaves Saxton at 5.22 A. M.
Arrives at Huntingdon at 8.12 A. M.

ON SHOUP'S RUN BRANCH, a passenger car will connect with both trains from Huntingdon for Coalmont, Crawford, Barnet and Blair's Station, connecting at the latter place with Hack to Broad Top City, where first class hotel accommodations will be found. Visitors from Huntingdon can go direct through to Broad Top City in time for dinner, spend the day on the mountain, and after tea return to Huntingdon same evening. Excursion tickets for round trip to Coalmont, Crawford and Blair's Station, $1.25. Residents along the line of road desiring to spend the whole day in town can do so by taking the accommodation train down in the morning.

J. J. LAWRENCE, Supt.
June 20, 1860.

NEW GROCERY AND CONFECTIONERY.

C. LONG Informs the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity, that he has opened a new Grocery and Confectionery Store in the basement, under Gutman & Co.'s Clothing Store, in the Diamond, and would most respectfully request a share of public patronage. His stock consists of all kinds of the

BEST GROCERIES,
CONFECTIONERIES, &c., &c.

Fish can be had at wholesale or retail.

ICE CREAM will be furnished regularly to parties and individuals, at his room.

Huntingdon, April 25, 1860.

H. ROMAN.

NEW CLOTHING

FOR SPRING AND SUMMER,

JUST RECEIVED AT

H. ROMAN'S

CHEAP CLOTHING STORE.

For Gentlemen's Clothing of the best material, and made in the best workmanlike manner, call at

H. ROMAN'S,

opposite the Franklin House in Market Square, Huntingdon. [April 4, 1860.]

FRANKLIN HOUSE,
IN THE DIAMOND,
HUNTINGDON, PA.

VALENTINE CROUSE, Proprietor.

The citizens of the county, and strangers and travelers generally, will find comfortable accommodations at this house. Give us a trial. [April 4, 1860.]

DON'T FORGET,

THE PLACE TO CALL

IS AT G. A. MILLER'S STORE,

GROCERIES,
DRY-GOODS,
BOOTS & SHOES,
HATS & CAPS,
FRESH CONFECTIONARIES, &C., &C.
AS CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST!
AND AS GOOD AS THE BEST!

G. A. Miller has now on hand a well selected stock of fresh Groceries, Dry Goods, Confectionaries, Hats & Caps, Boots & shoes, Notions, &c., all of which he is ready to dispose of at reasonable prices.

The public generally are invited to call and examine his goods.

Thankful for the patronage he has received, he respectfully solicits a continuance of the same.

Store room in the old Temperance Hall, Main street. Don't miss the place.

Huntingdon, April 18, 1860.

1,000 CUSTOMERS WANTED!

NEW GOODS FOR SPRING & SUMMER.

BENJ. JACOBS Has received a fine assortment of DRY GOODS for the Spring and Summer season, comprising a very extensive assortment of

LADIES DRESS GOODS,
DRY GOODS in general,
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
For Men and Boys.
GROCERIES, HATS & CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES, &c. &c.

The public generally are requested to call and examine my goods—and his prices.

As I am determined to sell my Goods, all who call may expect bargains.

Country Produce taken in Exchange for Goods.

BENJ. JACOBS, *at the Cheap Corner.*
Huntingdon, April 4, 1860.

THIS WAY! NEW GOODS!

LEVI WESTBROOK Has just opened the best assortment of Goods in his line, ever brought to Huntingdon. His stock of BOOTS and SHOES for Ladies, Gentlemen, Misses, Boys and Children, comprises all the latest fashions, and manufactured of the best materials.

Also, a fine assortment of HATS for men, Boys and Children. HOSE in great variety for Gentlemen, Ladies, Misses and Children. CARPET BAGS, SUSPENDERS, GARTERS, FANS, &c., &c.

ALSO,

SOLE LEATHER, CALF SKINS, MOROCCO, LASTS, and SHOE-FINDINGS generally.

Thankful for past favors, a continuance of the same is respectfully solicited.

N. B.—Boots and Shoes for Ladies and Gentlemen, repaired and made to order.

Huntingdon, May 9, 1860.

EXECUTORS NOTICE.— Letters testamentary on the Estate of GEORGE BLACK, late of the borough of Huntingdon, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the said deceased, will please make immediate payment, and those having claims against his estate, will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

DAVID BLACK,
R. W. BLACK,
Huntingdon, May 23, 1860. Executors.

A CARD.— DR. D. S. HAYS offers his professional services to the inhabitants of Mooresville and vicinity. Office, at the lower bank or Neff Mills, opposite Mrs. Myton's store.
April 18, 1860–tf.

A beautiful lot of Shaker Bonnets for sale cheap, at D. P. GWIN'S.

D. P. GWIN'S is the place to buy good and cheap Carpets.

IF you want handsome Lawns, Delains, and other Dress Goods, go to D. P. GWIN'S.

CARPET Sacks and Fancy Baskets at D. P. GWIN'S

DARK Colored Palm Hoods, best quality, only 50 cts. each. FISHER & SON.

Interesting Miscellany.

Gen. Jackson at Mrs. Livingston's Dinner Party.

In the just published life of Andrew Jackson, by Mr. Parton, we find the following interesting anecdote:

The new aid-de-camp, Mr. Livingston, as he rode from the parade-ground by the General's side, invited him home to dinner. The General promptly accepted the invitation. It chanced that the beautiful and gay Mrs. Livingston, the leader of society then at New Orleans, both creole and American, had a little dinner party that day, composed only of ladies, most of whom were young and lively creole belles. Mr. Livingston had sent home word that Gen. Jackson had arrived, and that he should ask him home to dinner; a piece of news that threw the hospitable lady into consternation. "What shall we do with this wild general from Tennessee?" whispered the girls to one another; for they were all convinced that Gen. Jackson, however becoming he might comport himself in an Indian fight, would be most distressingly out of place at a fashionable dinner party in the first drawing room of the most polite city in America. He was announced. The young ladies were seated about the room. Mrs. Livingston sat upon a sofa at the head of the apartment, anxiously awaiting the inroad of the wild fighter into the regions sacred hitherto to elegance and grace. He entered. Erect, composed, bronzed with long exposure to the sun, his hair just beginning to turn gray, clad in his uniform of coarse blue cloth and yellow buckskin, his high boots flapping loosely about his slender legs, he looked, as he stood near the door of the drawing room, the very picture of a war-worn, noble warrior and commander.

He bowed to the ladies magnificently, who all arose at his entrance, as much from amazement as politeness. Mrs. Livingston advanced toward him. With a dignity of grace seldom equalled, never surpassed, he went forward to meet her, conducted her back to her sofa, and sat by her side. The fair creoles were dumb with astonishment, In a few minutes dinner was served, and the General continued, during the progress of the meal, to converse in an easy, agreeable manner, in the tone of society, of the sole topic of the time, the coming invasion. He assured the ladies that he felt perfectly confident of defending the city, and begged that they would give themselves no uneasiness with regard to that matter. He arose soon from the table and left the house with Mr. Livingston. In one chorus the young ladies exclaimed to their hostess. "Is this your back-woodsman? Why, madam, he is a prince!"

M. GUTMAN & CO.

SPRING & SUMMER CLOTHING,

BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS.

The public generally are respectfully informed that M. GUTMAN & CO., have now upon their shelves a new and well selected stock of fashionable

SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING,

to which they ask the attention of all who are in want of a neat and comfortable Coat, a Vest or a pair of Pants.—Their stock will bear examination, and they respectfully request all to call and see for themselves.

Should gentlemen desire any particular kind or cut of clothing not found in the stock on hand, by leaving their measure they can be accommodated at short notice.

A good assortment of

BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS, &C., &C.,

will also be found on hand. All of which will be sold as low, if not lower, than the same quality of goods can be had in the county.

Call at the corner of the Diamond, Long's new building.

M. GUTMAN & CO.

Huntingdon, April 4, 1860.

PUMP MAKING.—The public are informed the subscriber is still in the Pump Making business at Mill Creek, and will furnish pumps, including all wood work, with good timber, at different points on the Canal and Railroad, at 45 cents per foot. When timber and boarding are found, from 25 to 33 cents per foot. If the work is not well done, no pay will be exacted.

ISAAC WOOLVERTON,
Mill Creek P. O.,
Huntingdon co.,
Penna.

Refers to—
J. Sewell Sewart, Theo. H. Cremer, William Dorris, William Dorris, Jr., Thomas Fisher, Horatio G. Fisher, John Scott, Samuel T. Brown, David Blair and Judge Taylor, Huntingdon; and to Geo. Bucher, John Porter, Charles Porter and Wm. Christy, Alexandria.

March 28, 1860–6m.

ALEXANDRIA FOUNDRY.—ROGER C. McGILL, manufacturer of all kinds of castings, forge and rolling mill, grist and saw mill, thrashing machine, sled and sleigh soles, wagon boxes, stoves of various kinds, kettles, plough shears to suit all kinds of ploughs; also, car wheels and railroad work, and has a new and improved plough that renders satisfaction to all farmers that have used them. I will keep all kinds of plough shears and ploughs at Messrs. Fisher & McMurtrie's, Huntingdon, and at Mr. George Eby's, Mill Creek; and will fill all orders promptly. The farmers will save money by getting shears and ploughs of McGILL, at the foundry head-quarters, the place to buy cheap. All kinds of produce, old metal and lumber, taken in exchange.—Bring the pay and save ten per cent.

R. C. McGILL.

Alexandria, March 7, 1860–1y.

TIN WARE!

PRICES REDUCED.

MERCHANTS AND DEALERS

Are invited to call and examine the largest assortment of WELL MADE TIN WARE to be found in the State, which we are prepared to sell at LOWER PRICES than inferior goods are generally sold for.

MELLOY & FORD,
Sign of the *Large Coffee Pot*,
723 Market street, PHILADELPHIA.

March 14, 1860–3m.

J. M. IRVINE, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Office and residence opposite Wm. Moore & Sons Store, in Alexandria, Huntingdon county, Pa. [March 7, 1860–3m.]

LIME! LIME!! LIME!!!

THOMAS MOORE

Respectfully informs builders, farmers and others, that he will have constantly on hand at his kiln at McConnellstown, fresh burnt Lime, which he will furnish in any quantity on order, cheap for cash. Lime can also be had from Thos. G. Strickler, in Huntingdon, in small quantities.

McConnellstown, March 7, 1860–3m.*

PLATFORM SCALES, OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, SUITABLE FOR RAILROADS, &c., for weighing hay, coal, ore and merchandise generally. Purchasers run no risk, every scale is guaranteed correct, and if, after trial, not found satisfactory, can be returned without charge.

☞ Factory at the old stand, established for more than thirty-five years.

ABBOTT & CO.,
Corner of Ninth and Melon Streets,
April 4, 1860–3m. PHILADELPHIA.

JOHN SCOTT. SAMUEL T. BROWN. J. H. O. CORBIN.

LAW PARTNERSHIP.—J. H. O. CORBIN has, from this date, become a member of the firm of

SCOTT & BROWN,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
HUNTINGDON,

in which name the business will still be conducted.

Huntingdon, Jan. 2, 1860.

THE WORLD'S GREAT EXHIBITION PRIZE MEDAL,

AWARDED TO C. MEYER,

FOR HIS TWO PIANOS, LONDON, OCTOBER 15, 1851.

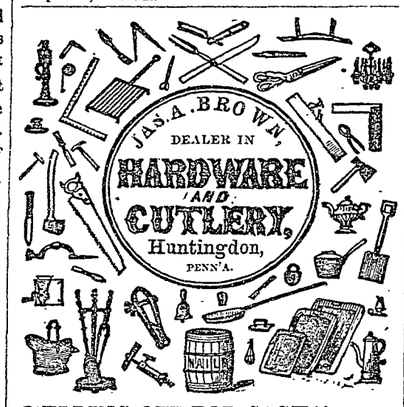
C. MEYER, respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has constantly on hand PIANOS, equal to those for which he received the Prize Medal in London in 1851.

All orders promptly attended to, and great care taken in the selection and packing the same.

He has received during the last Fifteen years more Medals than any other maker from the Franklin Institute—also, First Premiums in Boston, New York and Baltimore.

Warerooms No. 722 ARCH street, below Eighth, south side, PHILADELPHIA.

April 11, 1860–3m.



SELLING OFF FOR CASH!!

BARGAINS IN HARDWARE.

As "the nimble penny is better than the slow sixpence," and *small profits in cash*, are better than *vexing eye-sore book accounts*, JAMES A. BROWN is now determined to sell off the large and splendid stock of Hardware, Paints, &c., which he has just brought from the east, at such low prices, as will induce everybody to crowd in for a share of the *bargains*.

His stock includes a complete variety of

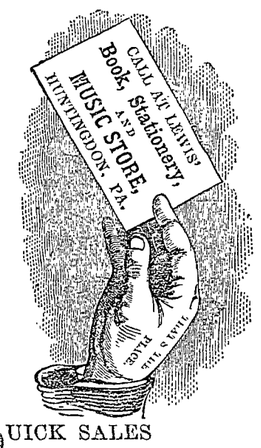
BUILDING-HARDWARE, MECHANICS' TOOLS,
CUTLERY, HOLLOW-WARE,
OILS, PAINTS, SADDLERY,
VARNISHES, GLASS, CARRIAGE TRIMMINGS,
STEEL, IRON, CHAIN PUMPS, LEAD PIPE,
MOROCCO, LINING SKINS,
COAL OIL LAMPS and COAL OIL, &c., &c.,

Together with a full assortment of everything pertaining to his line of business.

☞ All orders receive prompt attention. ☜

JAS. A. BROWN.

Huntingdon, April 11, 1860.



"QUICK SALES

AND

SMALL PROFITS!"

Anybody in want of

FAMILY AND POCKET BIBLES,

HYMN AND PRAYER BOOKS,

ALBUMS AND ANNUALS,

OR

ANY OTHER VALUABLE AND INTERESTING BOOK,

Fancy and School

STATIONERY,

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,

CHURCH MUSIC AND INSTRUCTION BOOKS,

SHEET MUSIC for the Piano, Guitar, &c., &c.,

POCKET BOOKS, PORTMONNAIES AND PURSES,

For Ladies and Gentlemen,

GOLD PENS AND PENCILS,

AWARD ARDS AND BOOKS,

For Sunday and Common Schools,

SUNDAY SCHOOL BOOKS OF ALL KINDS,

TOY BOOKS, ALPHABET BLOCKS, &C.,

ALL KINDS OF BOOKS

Proper for Boys and Girls.

AMUSING GAMES

For Young Folks.

WEDDING ENVELOPES AND CARDS,

MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES,

VISITING CARDS,

CHECKER BOARDS, DOMINOES, &C.,

CONVERSATION CARDS,

SONG BOOKS,

From 6 to 75 cents.

BLANK BOOKS,

Memorandum Books of Various Sizes,

SCHOOL BOOKS OF ALL KINDS,

DIARIES FOR 1860.

Drawing and Blotting Paper, Bristal and Card Boards,

WHITE BONNET BOARD,

INDELIBLE, CARMINE, RED, BLUE AND BLACK INKS,

Arnold's Hodgson's and Harrison's

WRITING FLUID.

Wrapping Paper of Different Sizes and Qualities,

&c. &c. &c. &c. &c. &c. &c.

SHOULD CALL AT

LEWIS'

CHEAP BOOK, STATIONERY AND MUSIC STORE,

In the "Globe" building, Market Square,

where all who want to

SAVE MONEY,

go to make their purchases.

TEETH EXTRACTED without PAIN, by Dr. J. LOCKE & J. G. CAMP, DENTISTS. Office one door east of the BANK, (up stairs.) Give them a call.

Dec. 28, 1859.

STORE ROOM TO RENT AND FIXTURES FOR SALE.—The undersigned offers for rent his Store Room in Market Square—it having Gas and other conveniences connected.

He offers for sale his entire Stock and Fixtures at reduced prices.

Any person desiring a good situation for business, can have an opportunity of getting one by calling on the subscriber on the premises.

T. P. LOVE.

Huntingdon, Feb. 8, 1860.

ALEXANDRIA BREWERY.—

NEW FIRM!

The undersigned respectfully inform the public that they have purchased the ALEXANDRIA BREWERY and will continue the business, and endeavor to give general satisfaction.

All orders will be promptly attended to.

WM. ROTHROCK,
Alexandria, Feb. 22, 1860. WM. N. KIRBY.

ROBT. KING,—

MERCHANT TAYLOR,

Hill Street, one door west of Carmon's Store,

Has just returned from the City with the most splendid assortment of

CLOTHS,

CASSIMERES, and

PLAIN and FANCY VESTINGS,

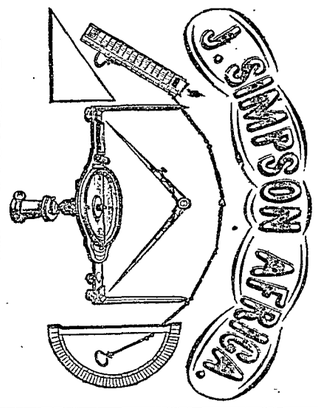
ever received in Huntingdon, which he will make up to order in the best workman-like manner.

Thankful for past favors, a continuance of the same is respectfully solicited.

ROBERT KING.

Huntingdon, March 28, 1860.–3m.

PRACTICAL SURVEYOR,
OFFICE, HILL STREET, HUNTINGDON, PA.



JOHN PTASZYK,

PIANO FORTE, ORGAN AND MELODEON TUNER,

Respectfully informs the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity, and of the county, that he will be in Huntingdon regularly twice a year, in June and December, for the purpose of tuning and repairing Piano Fortes, Organs and Melodeons, and musical instruments, of all descriptions.

☞ All orders left at the Book, Stationery and Music Store of Wm. Lewis, will be promptly and faithfully attended to. [Dec. 14, 1859–1y.]

SONGS AND BALLADS, &C.,

FOR EVERYBODY.

The Gentle Annie Melodist,

The Dime Melodist,

The Dime Song Book, No. 1,

The Dime Song Book, No. 2,

The Dime Song Book, No. 3,

The Dime Song Book, No. 4,

The Dime Dialogues,

The Dime Speaker,

The Dime Cook Book,

The Dime Recipe Book.

For sale at LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY AND MUSIC STORE.

WHAT EVERYBODY WANTS.

EVERYBODY'S LAWYER

AND

COUNSELLOR IN BUSINESS

BY FRANK CROSBY,

OF THE PHILADELPHIA BAR.

It Tells You How to draw up PARTNERSHIP PAPERS and gives general forms for AGREEMENTS of all kinds, BILLS OF SALE, LEASES and PETITIONS.

It Tells You How to draw up BONDS and MORTGAGES, AFFIDAVITS, POWERS of ATTORNEY, NOTES and BILLS of EXCHANGE, RECEIPTS and RELEASES.

It Tells You The laws for the COLLECTION of DEBTS, with the STATUTES of LIMITATION, and amount and kind of property EXEMPT from EXECUTION in every State.

It Tells You How to make an ASSIGNMENT properly, with forms for COMPOSITION with CREDITORS, and the INSOLVENT LAWS of every State.

It Tells You The legal relations existing between GUARDIAN and WARD, MASTER and APPRENTICE, and LANDLORD and TENANT.

It Tells You What constitutes LIBEL and SLANDER, and the Law as to MARRIAGE DOWER, the WIFE'S RIGHT IN PROPERTY, DIVORCE and ALIMONY.

It Tells You The Law for MECHANICS' LIENS in every State, and the NATURALIZATION LAWS of this country, and how to comply with the same.

It Tells You The law concerning PENSIONS and how to obtain one, and the PRE-EMPTION LAWS to PUBLIC LANDS.

It Tells You The Law for PATENTS, with mode of procedure in obtaining one, with INTERFERENCES, ASSIGNMENTS and TABLE OF FEES.

It Tells You How to make your WILL, and how to ADMINISTER ON AN ESTATE, with the law and the requirements thereof in every State.

It Tells You The meaning of LAW TERMS in general use, and explains to you the LEGISLATIVE, EXECUTIVE and JUDICIAL Powers of both the General and State Governments.

It Tells You HOW TO KEEP OUT OF LAW, by showing how to do your business legally, thus saving a vast amount of property, and vexatious litigation, by its timely consultation.

Single copies will be sent by mail, postage paid, to EVERY FARMER, EVERY MECHANIC, EVERY MAN OF BUSINESS, and EVERYBODY in EVERY STATE, on receipt of $1 00, or in law style of binding at $1 25.

$1000 A YEAR can be made by enterprising men everywhere, in selling the above work, as our inducements to all such are very liberal.

For single copies of the Book, or for terms to agents, with other information, apply to or address

JOHN E. POTTER, Publisher,
No. 617 Sansom street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Nov. 23, 1859–6m.

☞ Everybody's Lawyer is for sale at Lewis' Book Store

COAL OIL & COAL OIL LAMPS, for 75 cents and upwards, at the Hardware Store of J. A. BROWN.

WRAPPING PAPER! A good article for sale at LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

WOSTENHOLMS' Celebrated IXL Knives and Razors, for sale by JAS. A. BROWN.

YOU will find the Largest and Best assortment of Ladies' Dress Goods at D. P. GWIN'S.

HOOPED SKIRTS worth 2 50 will be sold for $1 25 at the cheap store of FISHER & SON.

HOOP SKIRTS with from 4 to 30 hoops, at prices from 25 cts. to $2,00 at the cheap store of D. P. GWIN.

THE best Tobacco in town, at D. P. GWIN'S.

CALL at D. P. GWIN'S if you want Fashionable Goods.

CALL at D. P. GWIN'S if you want GOOD GOODS.

A Splendid variety of Carpets, only 25 cts. per yard. FISHER & SON.

THE

CASSVILLE SEMINARY

AND

NORMAL SCHOOL

FOR YOUNG LADIES & GENTLEMEN

CHEAPEST SCHOOL IN THE LAND

Send for a Catalogue!!

Address, M. McN. WALSH, A. M.,

Cassville, Huntingdon Co., Pa.

1860. 1860.

SPRING STOCK NOW OPEN.—

Full Stock of SILKS,
Full Stock of SHAWLS,
Full Stock of DRESS GOODS,
Full Stock of LINEN GOODS,
Full Stock of COTTON GOODS,
Full Stock of BLACK GOODS,
Full Stock of WHITE GOODS,
Full Stock of LACE GOODS,
New Materials for DUSTERS,
Novelties in FRENCH GOODS, &c. &c.

EYRE & LANDELL,
Fourth & Arch Sts., Philadelphia.

N. B.—Storekeepers may at all times find Good Bargains, daily from New York and Philadelphia Auctions.

P. S.—BLACK SILKS, at nett prices, decidedly cheap.

Feb. 29, 1860–3m.

THE "GLOBE JOB OFFICE" is the most complete of any in the country, and possesses the most ample facilities for promptly executing in the *best* style, every variety of Job Printing, such as

HAND BILLS,

PROGRAMMES,

BLANKS,

POSTERS,

CARDS,

CIRCULARS,

BALL TICKETS,

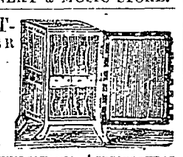
BILL HEADS,

LABELS, &C., &C., &C.

CALL AND EXAMINE SPECIMENS OF WORK,

AT LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

EVANS & WATSON'S SALAMANDER SAFES,
304 CHESTNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.



ANOTHER TRIUMPH!

Philadelphia, Sept. 29, 1859.

TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE PENNSYLVANIA AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY:—The subscribers, your committee to examine the contents of a Salamander Safe, of Evans & Watson, after being exposed to a strong fire on the Fair Grounds for eight hours, respectfully represent—

That after seven cords of oak wood and three of pine had been consumed around the Safe, it was opened in the presence of the committee, and the contents taken out, a little warmed, but not even scorched.

Several Silver Medals heretofore received by the manufacturers, and a large quantity of documents were in the Safe, and came out entirely uninjured.

The experiment satisfied us of the capacity of Safes of this kind to protect contents from any fire to which they may be exposed.

The Committee awarded a Diploma and Silver Medal.

GEO. W. WOODWARD,
JOHN W. GEARY,
J. P. RUTHERFORD,
ALFRED S. GILLETT.

STILL ANOTHER.

WILMINGTON, Del., Sept. 17, 1859.—Messrs. EVANS & WATSON, Philadelphia.

Gentlemen:—The Salamander Fire-Proof Safe of your manufacture, purchased by us from your Agent, Ferris & Garrett, of our city, some nine months ago, was severely tried by burglars last Saturday night, and although they had a sledge hammer, cold chisels, drill and gunpowder, they did not succeed in opening the Safe. The lock being one of "Hall's Patent Powder-proof," they could not get the powder into it, but drilled a hole in the lower panel and forced in a large charge, which was ignited, and although the door, inside and out, showed the explosion not to have been a small one, it was not forced open. We suppose they were the greater part of the night at work on it. We are much gratified at the result of the attempt to enter it, and if the above facts are of any service, you are at liberty to use them. Yours, truly,

BAYNARD & JONES.

GREAT FIRE!—ANOTHER TRIUMPH!!

KNOXVILLE, Tennessee, March 13th, 1859.

Messrs. EVANS & WATSON, Philadelphia:

Gentlemen—It affords me great pleasure to say to you that the Salamander Safe which I purchased of you in February, 1858, proved to be what you recommended it—a sure protection from fire. My storehouse, together with several others, was burned to the ground in March last.—The Safe fell through into the cellar, and was exposed to intense heat for six or eight hours, and when it was taken from the ruins and opened, all its contents were found to be in a perfect state, the books and the papers not being injured any whatever. I can cheerfully recommend your Safes to the community, believing, as I do, that they are as near fire-proof as it is possible for any Safe to be made.

THOMAS J. POWELL.

☞ A large assortment of the above SAFES always on hand, at 304 Chestnut street, (late 24 South Fourth street,) Philadelphia. [Nov. 16, 1859.]

SCHOOL BOOKS,

FOR SALE

AT LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

OSGOOD'S Speller, 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th Readers.
M'GUFFEY'S Speller and Readers, (old and new editions.)
SANDER'S do do do
SWAN'S do do do
COBB'S do do do
Webb's Normal Reader, No. 1.
Emerson's Readers.
Town's Speller and Definer, (old and new editions.)
Scholar's Companion.
Smith's, Bullion's, Brown's and Tower's Grammars.
Fitch's Physical Geography.
Warren's Physical Geography.
Mitchell's, Monteith and McNally's Geographies & Atlases.
Webster's and Worcester's Dictionaries.
Quackenbos' First Lessons in Composition.
Quackenbo's Composition and Rhetoric.
Greenleaf's, Stoddard's, Emmerson's, Swan's, Colburn's and Ray's Arithmetics.
Peterson's Familiar Science.
Greenleaf's and Stoddard's Keys to Arithmetics.
Greenleaf's and Davies' Algebras.
Greenleaf's Key to Algebra.
Parker's Juvenile Philosophy.
Parker's First Lessons in Natural Philosophy.
Parker's Philosophy.
Upham's Mental Philosophy.
Willard's History of the United States.
Berard's " " "
Goodrich's " " "
Payson, Dunton and Scribner's Penmanship, in eleven numbers.
Academical, Controllers' and other Copy Books.
Elements of Map Drawing, with plan for sketching maps by tri-angulation and improved methods of projection.
Davies' Elementary Geometry and Trigonometry.
Davies' Legendre's Geometry.
Fulton & Eastman's Book-keeping.
Book Keeping by Single Entry, by Hanaford & Payson
Book Keeping by Single and Double Entry, by Hanaford & Payson.
Other books will be added and furnished to order.
A full stock of School Stationery always on hand.
Huntingdon, Pa.

WINDOW SHADES, CORDS, *TASSELS, &C.,* and BAILEY'S FIXTURES,

A handsome assortment just received and for sale at LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

BUTCHER-KNIVES and Carvers, in great variety, for sale at the Hardware Store of JAMES A. BROWN.

PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS CARDS

L. EVANS & CO., Miners and Dealers in Broad Top Coal. Office, Huntingdon, Pa.

W. MEGAHAN & CO., Miners and Dealers in Broad Top Coal. B. L. Megahan, General Agent, McConnellstown, Huntingdon county, Pa.

DAVID BLAIR, Miner and Shipper of Broad Top Coal. Office Huntingdon Pa.

G. A. MILLER, Dealer in Groceries, Confectionaries, &c.. &c.

C. COUTS, Proprietor of the Mansion House.

DR. JOHN McCULLOCH, offers his professional services to the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity. Office on Hill street, one door east of Reed's Drug Store. Aug. 28, '55.

J. S. MILLER, Proprietor of the Jackson House.

S. S. SMITH, Dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Perfumery, Dye Stuffs, Oils, &c. Also—Groceries, Confectioneries, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

WM. LEWIS, Dealer in Books, Stationery and Musical Instruments, Huntingdon, Pa.

D. P. GWIN, Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

J. M. CUNNINGHAM & BRO. Founders, Huntingdon, Pa.

JAMES A. BROWN, Dealer in Hardware, Cutlery, Paints, Oils, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

H. ROMAN, Dealer in Ready Made Clothing, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

BENJ. JACOBS, Dealer in Dry Goods, Ready Made Clothing, Groceries, Queensware, &c. &c.

M. GUTMAN & CO., Dealers in Ready made Clothing, Huntingdon, Pa.

FISHER & SON, Dealers in Dry Goods, Grain, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

LEVI WESTBROOK, Dealer in Gentlemen's, Ladies' and Misses' Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, Morocco Lerther, etc.

JOSEPH REIGGER, Watchmaker and dealer in Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry, &c.

WM. WILLIAMS, Plain and Ornamental Marble Manufacturer.

OWEN BOAT, Carriage and Waggon Manufacturer.

JOHN F. RAMEY, County Surveyor, Huntingdon, Pa. Office on Hill street, one door east of the Huntingdon Marble Yard.

REFERENCES—L. T. Watson, Philadelphia; J. P. Leslie, Geologist, Philadelphia; Charles Mickley, Rough and Ready Furnace, Hon. Jonathan M'Williams.

RICHARD LANGDON, Miner and Dealer in Broad Top Coal, Hopewell, Bedford county, Pa. [Nov. 3, '58.

AMMERMAN & CO., Miners and Dealers in Broad Top Coal, Broad Top, Huntingdon co., Penna. [Nov. 3, 1858.

COUNTRY DEALERS can buy CLOTHING from me in Huntingdon at WHOLESALE as cheap as they can in the cities, as I have a wholesale store in Philadelphia.

Huntingdon, April 14, 1858. H. ROMAN.

DRY GOODS!—A fine assortment on hand for the accommodation of customers, at BENJ. JACOBS' "Cheap Corner." Market Square. (oct28)

STONE-WARE at S. S. Smith's Grocery, 20 per cent. cheaper than any other place in town.

H. K. NEFF, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

OFFICE, Hill street, opposite Dr. Luden, offers his professional services to the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity.

April 13, 1859.

EXCHANGE HOTEL,

HUNTINGDON, PA.,

NEAR PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD DEPOT.

T. K. SIMONTON, *Proprietor.*

Dec. 28, 1859.

JACKSON HOTEL,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

JOHN S. MILLER, Proprietor.

MANSION HOUSE,
HILL STREET,
HUNTINGDON, PA.

CHRISTIAN COUTS, Proprietor.

My old patrons and the traveling public in general, may expect warm receptions and good accommodations.

April 6, 1859.

R. ALLISON MILLER,

DENTIST,

Has removed to the Brick Row opposite the Court House.

April 13, 1859.

VIOLINS,

GUITARS,

SYMPHONIANS, ACCORDEONS AND FIFES,

For sale cheap at LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

TRUSSES! BRACES!! SUPPORTERS!!! C. H. NEEDLES,

S. W. Corner Twelfth and Race streets, PHILADELPHIA.

Practical Adjuster of Rupture Trusses and Mechanical Remedies. Has constantly on hand a large stock of Genuine French Trusses; also, a complete assortment of the best American, including the celebrated Whites Patent Lever Truss, believed by the best authorities to be superior to any yet invented. English and American Supporters and Belts, Shoulder Braces, Suspensory Bandages, Self-Injecting Syringes, adapted to both sexes, in neat portable cases, French Pessaries, Urinal Bags, &c.

Orders and letters of enquiry, will meet prompt attention.

October 19, 1859–1y.

MUSIC

THE CYTHARA—The Presbyterian Psalmodist—The Shawn—The Jubilee—Hunten's and Bertini's enlarged and improved Instructors—Weiland's New and Improved Method for the Guitar—Leland's Accordeon, Violin and Flute Instructors—Winner's and Howe's Violin Instructors—Bellak's Melodeon Instructor—Burrowes' Piano-Forte Primer—do. Thorough-Bass Primer—Howe's Drawing Room Dances—The Chorus Glee Book—Tara's Harp, for sale at

LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

READY RECKONER. A complete Pocket Ready Reckoner, in dollars and cents, to which are added forms of Notes, Bills, Receipts, Petitions, &c., together with a set of useful tables, containing rate of interest from one dollar to twelve thousand, by the single day, with a table of wages, and board by the week and day, published in 1859. For sale at

LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

SCHOOL BOOKS, Generally in use in the Schools of the County, not on hand, will be furnished to order, on application at

LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

PARCHMENT DEED PAPER—ruled, for sale at

LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

PAPER! PAPER!! Note, Post, Commercial, Foolscap and Flatcap—a good assortment for sale by the ream, half ream, quire or sheet, at

LEWIS' NEW BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.

GUM SHOES, cheaper at D. P. Gwin's than can be had in town. Call and see them.

CLOAKING Cloths, Tassals, Cords and Binding, cheap at D. P. GWIN'S.

ENVELOPES—By the box, pack, or less quantity, for sale at

LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

IF you want Carpets and Oil Cloths, call at D. P. GWIN'S, where you will find the largest assortment in town.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.—A good assortment of miscellaneous and School Books—Foolscap, Letter, Commercial and Note Paper—Plain and Fancy Envelopes—Red, Blue and Black Inks—Blank Books of numerous sizes—Pens, Pencils, Pocket and Desk Inkstands, and every other article usually found in a Book and Stationery Store, can be had at fair prices at

LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

NOTICE TO ALL!!

The subscriber, who has for more than one year, carried on business in company with Messrs. F. BRANDY, H. GIN, P. WHISKEY, and Mr. LAGER BEER, has this day *dissolved partnership with the above firm!* All claims against the old firm will be paid by the subscriber, and all those indebted to the firm will pay him.

CLOCKS, *WATCHES* and *JEWELRY* will always be repaired. A good stock of CLOCKS, WATCHES and JEWELRY will be kept on hand for customers who may favor him with a call.

JOSEPH REIGGER.

Huntingdon, March 2, 1859.

FOR EVERYBODY.

TRY THE NEW STORE,

On Hill Street opposite Carmon's Store.

THE BEST

SUGAR and MOLASSES,
COFFEE, TEA and CHOCOLATE,
FLOUR, FISH, SALT and VINEGAR,
CONFECTIONERIES, CIGARS and TOBACCO,
SPICES OF THE BEST, AND ALL KINDS,

and every other article usually found in a Grocery Store.

ALSO— Drugs, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, Paints, Varnishes, Oils and Spts. Turpentine, Fluid, Alcohol, Glass and Putty,
BEST WINE and BRANDY for medical purposes.
ALL THE BEST PATENT MEDICINES,

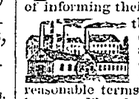
and a large number of articles too numerous to mention,

The public generally will please call and examine for themselves and learn my prices.

S. S. SMITH.

Huntingdon, May 25, 1858.

THE HUNTINGDON FOUNDRY IN BLAST AGAIN!—The subscribers take this method of informing their friends and the public generally, that



they have rebuilt the Huntingdon Foundry, and are now in successful operation, and are prepared to furnish Castings of every description, of best quality and workmanship, on short notice, and on reasonable terms. Farmers are invited to call and examine our Ploughs. We are manufacturing the Hunter Plough. This plough took the first premium at the Huntingdon county Agricultural Fair last fall. Also, Hunter's celebrated Cutter Ploughs, which can't be beat—together with the Keystone, Hillside and Bar-shear ploughs. We have on hand and are manufacturing Stoves—such as Cook, Parlor, and Office stoves for wood or coal. Hollow ware, consisting of Kettles, Boilers, Skillets, &c., all of which we will sell cheap for cash or in exchange for country produce. Old metal taken for castings. By a strict attention to business, and a desire to please, we hope to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

J. M. CUNNINGHAM & BRO.

Huntingdon, April 30, 1856.

MARBLE YARD. The undersigned would respectfully call the attention of the citizens of Huntingdon and the adjoining counties to the stock of beautiful marble now on hand. He is prepared to furnish at the shortest notice, Monumental Marble, Tomb, Tables and Stones of every desired size and form of Italian or Eastern Marble, highly finished, and carved with appropriate devices, or plain, as may suit.

Building Marble, Door and Window Sills, &c., will be furnished to order.

W. W. pledges himself to furnish material and workmanship equal to any in the country, at a fair price. Call and see, before you purchase elsewhere. Shop on Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa.

WM. WILLIAMS.

Huntingdon, May 16, 1855.

NEW BOOKS!

FOR SALE AT LEWIS' BOOK STORE

THE HOUSE: A NEW POCKET MANUAL of Rural Architecture; or, How to Build Dwellings, Barns, Stables, and Out Dwellings of all kinds. With a Chapter on Churches and School-Houses. Price, 50 cents.

THE GARDEN: A NEW POCKET MANUAL of Practical Horticulture; or, How to Cultivate Vegetables, Fruits, and Flowers. With a Chapter on Ornamental Trees and Shrubs. Price, 50 cents.

THE FARM: A NEW POCKET MANUAL of Practical Agriculture; or, How to Cultivate all the Field Crops. With an Essay on Farm Management, etc. Price, 50 cents.

DOMESTIC ANIMALS: A NEW POCKET MANUAL of Cattle, Horse, and Sheep Husbandry; or, How to Breed and Rear the Various Tenants of the Barn-yard, etc., etc. Price, 50 cents.

HOW TO TALK: A NEW POCKET MANUAL of Conversation and Debate, with Directions for Acquiring a Grammatical Style, and more than Five Hundred Common Mistakes Corrected. Price, 50 cents.

HOW TO BEHAVE: A NEW POCKET MANUAL of Republican Etiquette, and Guide to Correct Personal Habits; with Rules for Debating Societies and Deliberative Assemblies, etc. Price, 50 cents.

HOW TO DO BUSINESS: A NEW POCKET MANUAL of Practical Affairs and Guide to success in Life; with a Collection of Business Forms, and a Dictionary of Commercial Terms, etc. Price, 50 cents.

WILLIAM AFRICA

HAS AGAIN COMMENCED THE

BOOT AND SHOE-MAKING,

ONE DOOR EAST OF H. ROMAN'S CLOTHING STORE.

His old customers and the public generally, will give him a call. [Huntingdon, Oct. 20, 1858.]

CLOTHING! CLOTHING!! Keep yourself warm. Call at M. GUTMAN & CO'S Cheap Clothing Store, in Long's new building, Market Square, Huntingdon, Pa. A good stock always on hand. (oct28.)

COAL BUCKETS and Shovels, for sale by JAMES A. BROWN.

LIQUORS, of the best, for Medicinal purposes, at S. S. SMITH'S.

CLOTHING!—A large stock on hand, at the cheap store of BENJ. JACOBS. Call and examine goods and prices. (oct28.)

TRACING MUSLIN, DRAFTING AND DRAWING PAPER,

White and Colored Card Paper,

For sale at

LEWIS' BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.

IF YOU WANT TO BE CLOTHED, Call at the store of BENJ. JACOBS.

CALL at the new CLOTHING STORE of GUTMAN & CO., if you want a good article of Clothing. Store room in Long's new building, in the Diamond, Huntingdon. Sept. 9, 1857.

CONFECTIONERIES of the very best. Call at MILLER'S.

BOOTS and SHOES, the largest and cheapest assortment in town, at D. P. GWIN'S.

BLANK BOOKS, OF VARIOUS SIZES, for sale at

LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

MONTHLY TIME BOOKS, For sale at

LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

BOOK BINDING. Old Books, Magazines, or publications of any kind, bound to order, if left at

LEWIS' BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.

BUSINESS MEN, TAKE NOTICE! If you want your card neatly printed upon envelopes, call at

LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

FOR THE LADIES. A superior article of Note Paper and Envelopes, suitable for *confidential* correspondence, for sale at

LEWIS' BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.

BOOTS & SHOES.—Old and young can be fitted at BENJ. JACOBS' store in Market square, Huntingdon, Pa. (oct28.)

GROCERIES, &c., &c.—Call at the cheap store of BENJ. JACOBS. All kinds of country produce taken in exchange at the highest market prices. (oct28.)

BOOTS & SHOES, Hats & Caps, the largest assortment and cheapest to be found at D. P. GWIN'S

GUN BARRELS AND L